THE AMERICAN

RGON

SEE PAGE 14...

MEMO TO THE **NEXT SECRETARY** OF STATE

JANUARY 1953



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THE AMERICAN LEGION



VOL. 54 No. 1

LEGIOX



There is a touch of irony in artist Wally Richards' illustration of these GIs at sea. Un-less they're returning.

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Sound Off!

Writers must give name and address. Name withheld if requested. So many letters are being received it is not possible to promise answers. Keep your letters short. Address: Sound Off, The American Legion Magazine, 580 Fifth Ave., New York 26, N. Y.

DEAD ENDERS

Sir: I was discharged recently from Camp McCoy and what I can't see is why the civil service workers don't just take the Army over including fighting on the front lines. I have seen coffee-sipping civil service workers sit on their dead end for hours at Camp McCoy and Fort Sam Houston. In the latter place I had a civil service lady for a boss, the same as many other GIs. It's a sad day in our Army when civil service people tell GIs what to do.

Clayton Mezger Marble Falls, Texas

TOOL TO FIGHT COMMUNISM

Sir: In combatting communism, the complaint is heard that the tools are not available, and that the activities of reds are not adequately explained and pin-pointed. I respectfully suggest that you are in an excellent position to assist in setting us straight. You can do so by publicizing the Legion's own bi-weekly publication The Firing Line. Here are the facts for fighting communism, furnished by experts assigned to that task by the National Americanism Commission of The American Legion, It is especially necessary that The Firing Line be made available to, and used by, every worker on the Americanism Committees of all levels. To these men and women the publication is indispensable.

Vincent A. McNamara New York City

▼ Our thanks to Mr. McNamara for an excellent suggestion. The Firing Line can be obtained from the National Americanism Commission, The American Legion, 700 No. Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis 6, Indiana, and the subscription price is \$3,00 a year. The Editors

UNITED NATIONS

Sir: I wish to express my appreciation of J. B. Matthews' article United Nations, Boon or Boondoggle? in the November issue. The article states that 85 percent of the American people favor remaining with the UN. It would be a good thing for America if these people would awaken and join the 15 percent who consider the UN a festering sore of alien ideologies set in the heart of our largest city and sending out cancerous tentacles into all parts of the nation. A notable example is the activity of UNESCO in our public schools.

G. W. Sawyer Temple City, Calif. Sir: My reaction to your recent article on the UN was to think that I needed glasses or my head examined. I couldn't believe my eyes that such a vicious article could be published by what I had considered a responsible organization. The more I read it the more I realize that you people who use your considerable power to express yourselves through insinuations based on half truths are the dangerous ones in this country.

Mrs. D. C. Logue Woodland, Calif.

Sir: A few prayers are now in order for the editor of The American Legion Magazine, after printing United Nations, Boon or Boondoggle? How dare you criticize the UN and expose the "sacred cows" promoting it? More power to you!

Dorothy M. Waymire, Appleton, Wisc.

NEEDS SUGGESTIONS

Sir: In our Post 380 we have some 100 paid up members yet an average of only about 18 are present at meetings. We have tried various ways to induce members to attend, with no marked increase in any instance. I would appreciate any tips on how to bring members out.

Noel W. Wiliams Box 806 Andrews, Texas

GOOD MOVIES

Sir: If J. A. Walker who wrote in Sound Off! for November will put his shoes on and tear himself away from the little old TV set he could find some very fine anticommunist movies that are entertaining as well as educational. I recommend Walk East on Beacon, Retreat Hell, Diplomatic Courier, Narrow Margin, A Yank in Korea, My Son John, Atomic City, The Red Menace, Behind the Iron Curtain, I Was a Communist for the FBI. I say hats off to Hollywood for doing such a wonderful job of showing up communist tactics.

Elstun Dodge Cincinnati, Obio

BITTER

Sir: I'd like to congratulate Gene Gilmore on his article I'm Bitter in the November issue. However, Gilmore was an officer. Doesn't he realize that when he was recalled there were thousands of enlisted personnel recalled too? The only people (Continued on page 50)

TO READERS ING OFFER OF THIS MAGAZINE

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Welcome Home, Sergeant!

Sergeant Donald McIntyre, former telephone installer, returned home from Korea a few months ago. He served with the 1st Marine Division and was twice awarded the Purple Heart.

He was welcomed back to his telephone job, of course. But in a certain sense he had never been away. For his new pay check reflected the increases he would have received on his old job if he had not joined the Marines.

There are some 16,000 other Bell Telephone men and women now in the service who will receive a similar warm welcome on their return home.



A Telephone Family in Chicago.

Sergeant Donald MeIntyre got a real family welcome from his sister, Mary, a Service Representative; his mother, who was an Operator for seven years; and his brother, Angus, a Plant Assigner. Sergeant MeIntyre's father was also a telephone man.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM ... "A GOOD PLACE TO WORK"



Editor's Corner



KEEP IT UP!

Maybe it was because the issue had become so important in the recent election campaign, but in October the New York World-Telegram and Sun started giving more attention to news from Korea. In big black headlines, night after night, readers were told of mounting American casualties, dead, wounded and missing.

It is our hope that this policy will be continued by this and every other newspaper. So long as American men are being killed and maimed by communists in Korea, the people at home can't be allowed to forget. We submit that it's even more important than Rita Hayworth's latest tiff with Aly Khan, another brawl at the Stork Club or how Frank Sinatra stands with Ava.

OUT OF THE MOUTHS OF REDS

When the Sovietskys go in for propaganda the results are usually pretty heavy-handed and obvious. Typical is a tract we recently received from Prague, Czechoslovakia, which bears the imprint of the "Red Cross Society of China." Incidentally, this outfit has no connection with the American Red Cross and the international organization frowns upon such propaganda.

The booklet is supposed to be the "revelations and confessions written by American soldiers of torture, rape, arson, looting and cold-blooded murder of defenceless civilians and prisoners of war in Korea."

Since this magazine goes into decent American homes, we won't quote some of its more lurid passages. In fact, postal authorities might object, even though U.S. mail facilities were used to spread these Soviet calumnies against our Gls. However, the following quotations, obvious lies or obtained under customary communist duress, will give you an idea:

1. "The soldiers (American Gls) . . . pulled out their .45 cal. pistols and used the Chinese POWs for target practice. Then they all laughed."

2. "The next morning the men who had been chasing the girl were bragging about the battle she had put up in their attempt to rape her."

3. "They never told us that it was the mass heroism of the Soviet Red Army that had defeated the Germans in Russia."

4. "And if the people who lived in these houses didn't move out we were ordered to shoot them, and we could do nothing but obey orders."

5. "But the Chinese didn't kill us, instead they fed us, treated our wounds and shared everything they had with us . . . I have never seen one single man mistreated in any way whatsoever."

6. "I hit the husband on the head with

my pistol and chased the children out, but before I could get to the mother the children returned with three South Korean soldiers."

7. "We saw freshly dug graves and were told that they had been dug by over 200 Korean civilians who were now being put against the wall and we saw with our own eyes U.S. troops commence shooting with four 50 calibre machine guns. We could do nothing but watch and the Americans were throwing the bodies of these people into the graves."

Not many years ago we recall having read the same dismal stuff during World War II in the *Soviet Information Bulletin*. Only at that time Stalin's well-trained hars were not talking about American Gls. We also recall that Item 7 sounds a lot like the massacre at Katyn Forest, where the Russians butchered 15,000 Polish officers and then hypocritically accused the Germans of the atrocity.

NO ENCOUNTER

The motion picture *Encounter* mentioned in this column in December has been withdrawn. This film, made in Italy, brought protests from the Hollywood AFL Film Council, because of certain people connected with its production. Acting on these protests, United Artists, which had been contemplating the release of the movie, cancelled its plans.

WE SALUTE

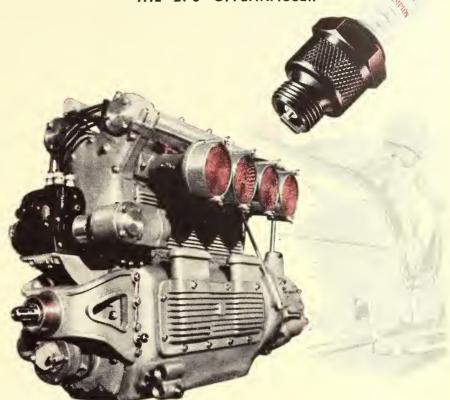


William H. McIntyre

Through good years and bad, in rain and in shine for 34 years William H. Mc-Intyre, a founder and Past Commander of Metropolitan Post No. 385, New York City, has devotedly served the Legion. He has worked constructively in nearly every Legion program, tirelessly, and has earned the highest commendations, particularly for his work in the return of the World War II and Korean War dead.

A Legion Founder who has attended every National Convention held by the organization, Past Commander McIntyre is Chairman of the New York County Graves Registration Committee, and a member of the New York Department Graves Registration Committee. As the County Chairman, Past Commander McIntyre has personally met every ship bearing World War II and Korean War dead that has come into the Port of New York. In addition, he has arranged appropriate services and has given full assistance to relatives who came to meet their dead. This work has required meeting more than 80 ships bearing nearly 140,000 bodies of men who fell in the two conflicts.

RACING'S TOP POWER PLANT. THE 270 OFFENHAUSER



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I recommend Champion spark plugs

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A sampling of items which are in process of development or are coming on the market. Mention of products in no way constitutes an endorsement of them, since in most cases they are described as represented by manufacturers.

DOOR KNOBS DELUXE

A practical way of keeping door knobs from banging against walls and furniture is found in sponge rubber covers called Flora Dooras offered by Americana House, Glen Oaks, N. Y. Fitting any standard door knob they have other advantages. They are phosphorescent and glow in the dark so you don't have to grope for the knob. Being made of rubber they insulate against static electric shock, and they provide a firm grip. Flora Dooras come two to a box, and two boxes sell for \$2.50 postpaid, while four boxes sell for \$4.50.



EASILY INSTALLED BASE BOARD

Now it is easy to replace old, unsightly base boards with a new and easily handled flexible base board being sold by Cass Products Co., 6127 N. Cicero Ave., Chicago 30. Called Sani-Cove-Base, it is made of black rubber, four inches high and three feet long, with a toe which extends %-inch on the floor. Also available are inside and outside molded corners. No tools except a seissors and knife are needed to install it and since it is flexible it conforms perfectly to the wall. Each three-foot strip costs 78¢, corners are 40¢ each and cement \$1.45.

NAIL CLIPPER FOR AMPUTEES

A man or woman who can only use one arm must ask friends or family to clip his nails. Now available is a nail clipper installed in a larger, easily workable lever. It can be planted firmly on a desk or table top with a suction cup that is attached to the bottom. Operates easily with pressure from wrist, elbow, shoulder or prosthetic device. Larger than ordinary clippers, this is still a pocket item. Obtainable at 75¢ from one-handed inventor, Herman F.

Rutledge, 101 North Grove Street, East Orange, N. J.

FOR THOSE WHO ORDER BY MAIL

As an aid to those who order a great deal of merchandise by mail, forms are now available from Mail-It-In, 79-09 147th St., Flushing 67, N. Y., which will be helpful in making such purchases error-proof. The forms, which cost \$2.00 a hundred, are printed with your name and address on each, and they come bound in a cover. Each form has space for the name and address of the company from whom you are ordering, where you saw the advertising, the items you want and the price. A stub permits you to keep this information in duplicate.

HOUSEWIFE'S HELPER

For the housewife who does her own ironing, LaFond Industries, 2904 Third Ave., So., Minneapolis 8, Minn., has devised an item which keeps the ironing board from falling down and affords a convenient place to store the iron when not in use. Called the Holz-It, the gadget consists of a metal frame in which the iron fits, and this is suspended by a chain which holds iron and board against the wall. The price is \$1.00 postpaid. The company making it, incidentally, is owned and operated by the handicapped.



BATHROOM GADGET

An automatic toothpaste dispenser which holds any size tube of toothpaste and dispenses a brush-length ribbon of paste when a button is pushed is the Denta-Matic, announced by Mid-State Products Co., 1940 E. 6th St., Cleveland 14, Ohio, Selling for \$1.95 postpaid the white plastic container mounts snugly on any wall surface without screws or bolts. Empty tubes are easily removed and replaced.

When writing to manufacturers concerning items described here kindly mention that you read about them in The American Legion Magazine

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are brewed! So lift a glass of Blatz tonight. When you do,

you'll join the growing millions of Americans who sing:

Other times, other tastes ...

"I'm from Milwaukee and I ought to know,

it's Blatz, Blatz, Blatz, wherever you go."





LEGIONNAIRE RETAILERS: Here's one way of directing store traffic in your own home town . . . join The American Legion Magazine Retail Advisory Council, and take advantage of a free boost to bigger sales.

WHY? You are supplied with a colorful window emblem which is your store traffic signal to flag down fellow Legionnaire customers. They will recognize it from ads in their own American Legion Magazine.

You will also receive Newsletters prepared by experts that will give you timely tips on Merchandising, Promotion and Selling in your line of business.

HOW? If you are a member of The American Legion and you own and

Just fill out the attached coupon and mail it today. For the price of a three cent stamp you can't lose.

operate your own business it's easy to join the Retail Advisory Council; and don't forget - it's free.

WHEN it comes to store traffic, the cop on the corner can't help you with his Stop-and-Go sign. You must direct the traffic yourself, but your big handsome Council Membership Emblem is one sign that will make the job easy.

Here are just a few quotes from thousands of our enthusiastic members . . . Legionnaire Retailers from all parts of the U.S., engaged in all types of business.

"Just a few lines to express my appreciation for the Retail Advisory Council Newsletter. I thoroughly enjoy it and always find its contents very timely and constructive.'

AUTOMOBILE DEALER BURLINGTON, WIS.

"I wish to take this opportunity to commend The American Legion Magazine Retail Advisory Council for a very worthwhile and progressive movement."

JEWELRY STORE MEMPHIS, TENN.

"The Retail Advisory Council Decals have been a great help to us and to our Legionnaire customers for identification."

FURNITURE CO. NORFOLK, VA.

	rican Legion Magazine, Retail Advisory Council, 1 Avenue, New York 19, N. Y. 1en:
	Please sign me up for free membership in the Petail Advisory Council. Send me Decal Emblem and Newsletters.
	Free membership in the Retail Advisory Council sounds like a good deal to me. Please send me more information.
My Name	
Store Nan	ne
Address .	StateState
Type of st	ore
Legion Po	st No.





continued MY BOY, SATO

did not match his rather finely bred little figure.

Sato, accepted, disappeared immediately into the bedroom with my baggage. For the next hour there was complete silence. Finally, curious, I wandered in and found him on the floor with the contents of the bags spread out as he carefully examined each item with intense interest—the electric razor,

the pistol, the uniform with its fourragères. They were finally stowed away in what Sato imagined were their appropriate places, mostly according to form rather than function. The electric razor had evidently been too much for him. He had finally tucked it in a closet with the tennis racket and the ski boots.

A little while later, Sato appeared in the doorway of the living room and announced, "Hey, chow ready downstairs!" with a broad, happy smile.

That evening I began what I imagined was to be the education of Masao Sato. What actually did begin was my own education, which was to become an ineradicable part of my life.

Somehow I never did actually get to teach Sato anything. He knew my mind and his little body raced up and down





stairs at my whim, often unexpressed. My uniforms, after a few disastrous scorehings, became known as the bestpressed on the Post. My paratroop boots glittered, my buckles gleamed. Whenever I left for a field problem, even my combat clothes, theretofore bearing marks of being stuffed in a barracks bag, were pressed and spotless. On mornings when I made a parachute jump, Sato rose in the darkness to prepare my gear and would accompany me to the front door, proudly carrying the harness and jump helmet.

they tumbled out the door, was mine, I shall never know. But he did, and when I returned home that night I might expect an offhand remark during supper, such as, "Today, sah, you no make such good jump, I think."

Little by little, Sato's speech took on a more genteel note. Soon he was saying (to my surprise) "Sah, you care take dinnah?

One day he reluctantly explained why he quit the sergeant. "Sergeant he verry nice man, I like work for him, But pretty soon oksan (wife) come from States, She all time yak yak yak, Sato, go PX! Sato, go Commissary! Sato, play with baby-san! I quit!'

As I began to accumulate "souvenirs" of Japan, Sato quietly took over. Every now and again I would demand to know what had happened to some particular art object I had acquired and would get the reply, "Maybe too much stuff in room, sah, I put in close-et," and little by little my room took on the simple, elean lines of Japan,

I used to give him a sort of cigarette ration consisting of several packs of cigarettes each week. Once, when I had been on a maneuver for several weeks, he faced me on my return with flushed face and

tears hovering in his eyes. He had a confession to make, He had, I gathered, betrayed me in some fashion during my absence. I finally understood. I had aeglected his ration and thus would have caused him to lose "face" unless he took four packs from my footlocker to tide himself over. In his hand he held the moist yen notes to pay for them.

I had an Akita-bred dog, a husky weighing almost a hundred pounds, My pride and joy, he was nonetheless a trial because he loved to chase small Japanese children until they fell to

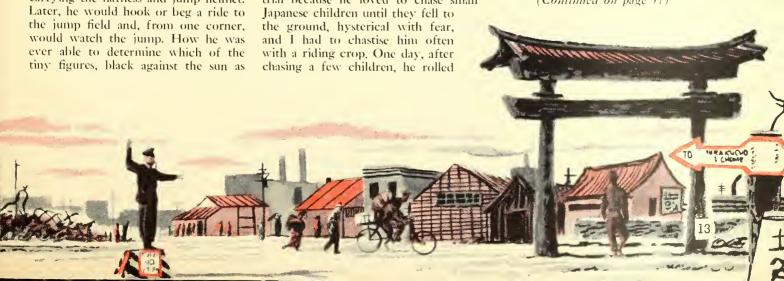
around in a rice paddy. It was during planting time and the fields had just been fertilized in Japanese style. I collared him and dragged him into the outdoor bathhouse.

I was trying to drag him under the shower with the aid of a few smart raps of the crop when he bolted and faced me with a fang-baring snarl which momentarily stopped me. Then Sato appeared in the doorway, "Sah, you want Giru take bass?" he asked helpfully, after which he walked up to the dog, grasped him by the ear, twisted it and said "Lieutenant McNarry say you take bass. You go hubba-hubba! whereupon, to my astonishment, the husky meekly rose and walked under the running water.

On nights when I came home late and tired, Sato would bring supper to my room. On certain all-too-frequent nights he would announce "Tonight I think maybe suppa no good, Livah!" (He had soon found out my loathing for this wholesome meat so beloved by the Army Quartermaster.) Then he would produce a substitute he had enticed from the cook.

When, some time later, the management of the hotel was given to me (in addition to my other duties, of course) Sato branched out, When one of the officers, about to return to the States, lost his military school ring, I turned the hotel upside down searching for it. Finally, when I was about to call in the Provost Marshal, Sato spoke up. "Sah, I think I know where Lt, Wilson's ring go." I asked him to explain, "Sah, schoolteacha on Post, Miss Mack-aye, she like Lt. Wilson verry much. Now he go home. I think maybe she verry sorry. Maybe take ring so do not forget Lt. Wilson." Here was a quandary. I could hardly suggest to Lt. Wilson that his girl friend had stolen his ring. I finally suggested that perhaps he had loaned it to Miss Mackay and had forgotten about it. A few days later a somewhat abashed young officer asked me to please drop the investigation . . . everything was all right. As we shook hands in farewell, I felt the heavy ring.

(Continued on page 57)



Memo: To the Next SECRETARY OF STATE By EDWARD H

What is back of our diplomatic failures in Asia?

An authority on Asia and Asians urges a more realistic approach.

Y OU MUST BE a good uncle, because you are rich, but you don't understand us, and shouldn't tell us what to do with what you give, or interfere in our lives."

This sounded like plain speaking by the Indian editor of a leading newspaper on the lush island of Penang, in Malaya. We were both guests at a United States Information Service cocktail party, and were discussing the aid program, as it concerned Asia.

By uncle he meant Uncle Sam, using a connotation heard mostly in Europe, to designate anyone, not necessarily a relative, who takes a generous interest in a person, on whom he showers gifts and money.

The person may be a baby, student or pretty girl. Here it meant Asia.

"America is a very wealthy country, and so has the responsibility of giv-

ing to others who are not so fortunate," the editor went on. "This is nature's law, to maintain a balance. But you mustn't tie strings to your aid," he stressed. "We have to decide, in our own way, what to do with what you give us. As Asians, we know Asia best."

Further conversation developed that what he actually meant was, "We want your aid, but we don't want the responsibility that goes along with it, if we can avoid it. We'd like to close our eyes to what is happening in red China, hoping that others will solve that unpleasant problem for us."

Bargaining enters everything in Asia, and this was part of the process. Only we didn't know it, and were like the American tourist who amazes a Chinese curio dealer by agreeing to the first price asked. By the time we learned, it was almost too late.

The Indian editor's reference to giving was in the Asian concept of it, which is no more understood by the Westerner than are the gamelan tones of a Bali orchestra.

A yellow-robed Buddhist monk, for instance, who goes from house to house in Thailand to fill his beggar's bowl, does so as a right, and the poor house-holder who shares what she can ill afford does not feel that she is doing the monk a favor or being unfairly deprived of anything; they are both fulfilling what is required to store up merit.

I have often seen a beggar squatting on the curbstone of a Chinese teahouse as if he owned the place, exchanging wisceracks with guests and waiters while waiting to go into his conventional act of despair for a few coppers. When the coins were not forthcoming,





An Asian beggar accepts alms in the belief that he is helping the giver attain merit.



Not understanding that Americans give without thought of reward, Asians are naturally suspicious of our motives and believe Soviet interpretations.

he was quick to vent his indignation, which was sincere.

Such a beggar didn't feel that he was being done any favor. He was making it possible for people to gain merit. This could be done by easing the plight of another, or by religious works such as repainting a temple deity. Without sufficient merit, you couldn't hope to improve your condition after death, or in your rebirth.

Premier Thakin Nu of Burma spent a fabulous fortune at a time of national impoverishment to construct a huge, new temple in Rangoon, where there are already numerous temples. That Rangoon had been pathetically hit by the war, and was so horribly behind in housing accommodations that huts of straw, mud and flattened tin cans lined the main sidewalks, was wholly irrelevant.

Thakin Nu frankly admitted his personal, self-seeking motive of gaining merit for his own family, and gained tremendous popularity by letting the public contribute to help pay the extraordinary expense of building this tall, thin-spired wat, with its roofing of pure gold leaf.

This made sense to the Burmese, for it helped them gain merit too. But what the Americans have told them about our foreign-aid program is too complicated to make sense, and what the communists say about it is plain enough, and frightens them,

There is a great deal of materialism in Asia's spirituality, much more so than in ours. We of the West would never be as practical as the Chinese, who knock a god off his pedestal and replace him with another if he doesn't fulfill the requests they have made in

prayer. After all, that's the god's job.

The Indian editor's remarks about American aid had to be understood in this framework. He wasn't being rude; he was merely expressing what seemed self-evident to him. Giving for the sake of giving, because it is good, is a Christian concept, as are hospitals and nurses, for which no words existed in Asia before Christian missionaries brought them in. Only in the U.S. has giving become such a stupendous public phenomenon, Foundations and philanthropy on the grand scale, contributions for medical missions and foreign education, Red Cross drives and community chests, are bound up with the American way of life, There has been no explanation of this abroad. How could this Indian editor, or any other Asian, be expected to know about it?

(Continued on page 42)



The ABCs of APPLIANCE



By F. J. SCHLINK and M. C. PHILLIPS



It's a good idea to buy from a dealer you know. The price-cutter is not obliged to give service.

F. J. Schlink, engineer-physicist, one of the authors of The ABC's of Appliance Buying, is the president and technical director of Consumers' Research. "CR" is the pioneer consumer organization set up for the testing of goods and appliances used by ultimate consumers, which had its origins in that historic best-seller, Your Money's Worth, of which Mr. Schlink was co-author. Miss M. C. Phillips has written several books in the consumer field, including Skin Deep, and is an editor of Consumers' Research Bulletin.

N VIEW of the amount of money tied up in electrical appliances, it is economically prudent for the family to give some careful study to the problems involved in making an effective purchase of any major piece of equipment before signing on the dotted line of an installment or purchase contract. Since the life of a major appliance is placed at 10 years or more, making a selection of a model, make or brand should be given the same thoughtful consideration as any long-term investment.

Whether you are contemplating a new vacuum cleaner or an electric range there are a few general observations that apply to the selection of any appliance.

First of all if there is a choice in your locality or in the appliance you are going to buy between electricity or gas, evaluate the probability of breakdowns of electric service due to storms.

Next decide whether the appearance factors and gadget features of a particular model are functionally important and worth the extra price charged. It very commonly happens that the essential working units in an appliance are the same for both the deluxe and the standard model. The trimmings and "sales features" are extra and sometimes not worth their cost. As one observing housewife commented: "Our new range with its 27 push-buttons is something! Something the salesman sold my husband! My old range had all the control features any practical cook needs. I don't like complications and non-essential auxiliaries with trouble liability, and I'm not old-fashioned either."

Remember that the more complex an appliance is mechanically and electrically, the more essential that it should be reliably serviced with respect to promptness, competence, and reasonableness of the charges, and also that the parts needed for repair be readily available. It is important to be sure that good and reasonable repair service can be had.

Never assume that because something is offered for sale at much less than the customary price, it is a good bargain. It is nearly always unwise to purchase a high-cost item, either well-known or off-brand merchandise, at a very substantial reduction from the usual price; such an offer on an unused appliance may often mean that the appliance is

BUYING

Some money-saving hints to guide you in deciding which appliances will help make your home more efficient.



A prime consideration is the appliance's worth to you.

A small refrigerator for a big family is money wasted.



An appliance such as a freezer is only a good investment when you can utilize its potential.



Some household appliances require special installation. These can add to the cost.



Some items, such as an electric iron, can be efficient but not desirable.

obsolete or was a manufacturing or marketing failure.

It is well known that servicing is the poor relation of the appliance industry and the problem is usually dumped in the dealer's lap to handle as best he can, with inexperienced help and inadequate tools and instruments. Often the buck is passed from dealer to manufacturer and back again, since neither wishes to take the loss involved in making the customer's appliance work when it gives trouble.

Avoid, if possible, buying "off-brand" items and articles which do not have the manufacturer's name and address clearly indicated; the model number, too, is often of great importance in establishing that the appliance is of up-to-date manufacture, in determining turn-in value later, and above all in obtaining repair parts promptly and correctly.

When your choice has narrowed to two makes of a particular appliance, consider the servicing offered by the two dealers. What is the reputation of each for prompt, efficient, economical attention to a customer's needs? Will your dealer act as your representative in presenting your case to the manufacturer if you get a "lemon," as sometimes happens in this age of mass production? The man in your community who has the reputation for standing squarely behind the appliances he sells and who makes them work properly from the day they are installed or takes them back is the man who deserves your patronage even if he charges a bit more than the cut-rate dealer in a nearby big city.

Plan in terms of final installed cost. In some cases the cost will be high if no provision has been made for such an installation previously—such as the case of the man who bought and paid for an electric stove before he discovered

that he had to have heavy-duty 230-volt wiring run into his kitchen,

Always obtain instruction sheets or booklets immediately. If they are not supplied, ask for them and read them, and operate the equipment as instructed. With increasing complexity of appliances, it has often happened that the housewife has found an appliance unsatisfactory chiefly because she has not read the instructions carefully. Knowledge of the equipment, including its method of operation, keeping it clean (dirt in the wrong places can cause excessive wear), properly lubricated, and utilizing all the operating capabilities and conveniences will increase both usefulness and length of life of the equipment. Consumers should bear in mind that two years added by proper lubrication and maintenance to the life of a ten-year appliance is equivalent to a 20 percent saving in its cost—a fact that many tend to forget.

In your selection of electrical devices, you cannot afford an investment in a lazy appliance. How many times a year will your family eat waffles? Frequently enough to warrant spending \$25 and providing shelf room for an electric waffle maker? Is the family large enough to make the purchase of an electric orange reamer a good buy?

Consider the usefulness of food mixers. In the opinion of some household experts, an electric mixer in a small household where only a little food is prepared at a time is a labor-saving device that is hardly worth the trouble of keeping it clean. On the other hand, where there are a number in the family, and considerable baking is done, an electric mixer can be a good investment.

(Continued on page 39)

Against Russia's mammoth armies



BY MAJOR

JAMES W. CAMPBELL

The end of another human wave of Chinese reds in Korea

ORE THAN Six million men are under arms behind the Iron Curtain. In event of war with the United States, Soviet Russia and her satellites could mobilize more than thirty million men.

We are outnumbered. We are out-gunned. Would our Army have a chance against the mass armies of Russia and her satellites?

Korea may have given us the answer.

For almost eight restless hours — since the sun had set behind the snow-covered hills near Wonju, Korea — Captain Wayne D. Norwood of Idabel, Oklahoma had worried about an order he knew was coming. Now he had received it: "Take Hill 255."

Norwood was commander of E Company, 187th Regimental Combat Team, which had been fighting from one hill to another for days in the bitter cold of February, 1951. One more hill wouldn't have made much of an impression on Norwood—but 255 wasn't just an ordinary hill.

"There wasn't any cover on the approach," Norwood said, "You couldn't move ten feet without exposing yourself, and the last two hundred yards were up a seventy-degree slope,"

Getting up Hill 255 without opposition was a job in itself, but dug in atop 255 was an entire regiment of Chinese communist troops – more than 2,000 of them. These troops were fully equipped and eager for their first taste of American blood. Norwood's command consisted of 132 tired infantrymen.

It was a little after midnight when he got the dreaded order to destroy the enemy forces on Hill 255 or drive them back, At 3 A.M. the attack began.

Fourteen hours later, what was left of E Company was entrenched atop Hill 255. Norwood counted his men. Sixty-two remained. Twenty had been killed, six of them tumbling more than 200 yards down the steep sides of 255 after they had been hit. Thirty-one had been wounded seriously. Fifteen others had slight wounds, among them Norwood. Four were missing. In all, E Company had suffered seventy casualties in the fourteen-hour battle.

But dotting the white summit and hillside of bloody 255 were more than eight hundred Chinese dead. They were

With good communications and close air support, our forces have been able to compensate for inferior numbers in many actions.







counted by Norwood, his battalion commander, and his regimental commander. In the distance, they could see a long column of retreating Chinese carrying hundreds of litter patients.

Little E Company had suffered, but for each American killed it had exacted a toll of forty Chinese dead. For this action, the unit later received the Presidential Unit Citation.

Throughout Korea for more than two years this story has been repeated over and over again — beginning July 5, 1950, when Lieutenant Colonel Charles Bradford Smith of Lambertsville, N. J., flew to Korea with a task force from Japan. Task Force Smith mauled two tank-led North Korean divisions of ten thousand men each and, in the words of General MacArthur, destroyed the enemy chances of vic-

WE A CHANCE?

More than 6,000,000 men are under arms behind the Iron Curtain. In the event of war with the United States, the Soviet and her satellites could mobilize more than 30,000,000 men. But manpower isn't everything.



Getting there "fustest with the mostest" still wins battles.



A life-saving helicopter dramatizes our concern for our men.

tory. Smith had exactly 540 soldiers under his command! A single regiment of the Second Infantry Division – the Twenty-Third – destroyed a three-division Chinese army

in the famous Wonju "shoot" in February, 1951.

Everywhere Americans have fought in Korea they have been outnumbered and out-gunned, but every time they have slaughtered the enemy—at Heartbreak Ridge, the Punchbowl, the Iron Triangle, Chipyong, the Pusan Perimeter, and hundreds of lesser known battle-grounds.

Communist casualties in Korea total approximately 1,450,-000. U. S. forces – which represent 90 percent of the United Nations' fighting strength – have suffered approximately

128,000, A ratio of ten for one!

If firepower alone would win battles. Norwood never would have had a chance against Hill 255.

E Company had 53 rifles. The communists had 1,263.

E Company had no submachine guns. The communists had 303.

E Company had three light machine guns. The communists had 71.

E Company had no heavy machine guns. The communists had 63.

E Company had three mortars. The communists had 27. The communists also had six 57-millimeter anti-tank guns

and nine 12.7-millimeter anti-aircraft guns. E Company had eight Browning Automatic Rifles, eight grenade launchers, 41 carbines, and two 57-millimeter recoilless rifles.

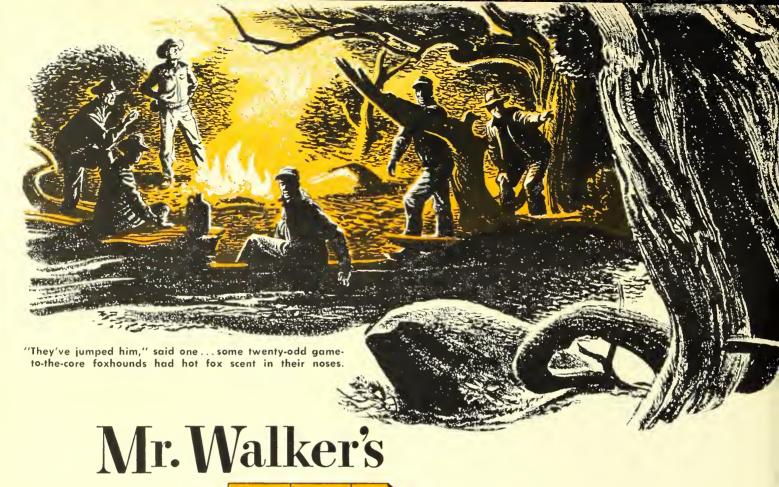
In numbers of weapons alone, the communists had 1,742. E Company had 115.

How many artillery pieces and mortars the communist regiment had in support is not known, for their full force never was brought to bear. Norwood had only to speak into a microphone to summon the help of 24 howitzers, five mortars, four heavy machine guns, one 75-millimeter recoilless rifle, and five fighter-bombers, Prior to the attack, 18 additional howitzers bombarded the enemy-held hill and five other fighter planes which appeared in the area were called in to assist the operation.

Firepower wasn't what counted at Hill 255. It was killing power that counted, and E Company had it as a result of excellent communications that put firepower where it was needed when it was needed. Firepower became killing power.

The armies which U. S. forces are destroying are sovietarmed, soviet-equipped, soviet-trained, soviet-supplied, and soviet-supervised. They are Russian armies in every sense except blood and language. These are armies which some say are more efficient in combat than our Army. These are

(Continued on page 45)



VONDERFUI

If you're a hound-dawg man you don't have to be told about the Walker. You may not know that this famous strain started from a stolen dog.

■HE LOW-TONED TALK came to a hush around the thin-flamed fire by the side of a country road. Old Tal Murray had raised his hand,

All eyes turned to those deep-set in the weather-beaten face of the seasoned old fox hunter now intentiv bor ng into the darkened distance far beyond the fire-lit shadows.

A green chunk spewing in the fire broke the silence. "I think I hear 'em coming," murmured Tal. He rose and strolled to a little prominence beyond the tree-line's darkness. The others followed silently,

From out of the south came a low murmur, not unlike the humming drone of a band of bees, rising in intensity as it topped a high point to resemble the fantastically disordered gaggling of a flock of wild geese. On they came, closer and closer. Now the running foxhound pack surged over the crest

of a hill in the valley below, the rushing river of melodic melee rolling to a crashing crescendo. Individual hound cry became distinguishable,

"They've jumped him," said one. No one disputed the obvious fact that some twenty-odd game-to-the-core fox hounds had hot fox scent in their noses and Master Reynard was "up and running.'

"Dr. Martin's Martha has got the lead by a good hundred yards," said Tal Murray, "Don Kessel's Ripple is runnin' second and Jim Bell's Buck dawg's a good third." Doctor Martin cleared his throat with nervous pride. A few other throats were cleared, too - not for the same reason. But no one disputed that statement, either.

For the next few minutes the eager listeners were treated to an orchestration of hound tone that only a benevolent

ILLUSTRATED BY BOB KUHN

Nature can arrange and a "hound-dawg man" fully appreciate. There were whispers of "Lissen to that squall-mouth bitch of mine cry! Ol Tempest is in there and givin' im the dickens. Whose bell-tenor dog is that? Mine, by golly, and never a gamer hound ever put a nose to the ground." This was hounddawg talk at the peak of enjoyment where everybody chimed in. If one bragged too much that was all right. too, perfectly understandable. You only hoped his dog would not let him down.

The unseen pack passed a couple of hundred yards below the gathering. The mighty cascade of savagely spinetingling and primeval music thinned to a rippling ribbon of high-pitched hound cry and faded out into the northerly distance, "But they'll be back, Old Sharp-nose will loop and loop again before this night's over. For that is the

habit of the gray fox.'



DOG BY HENRY P. DAVIS

The little group straggled back to kick up the fire and wait, conversation again at enthusiasm's high. It was the season's first meeting of fox hunting friends in the Sundown Hills, one of the gnarled fingers of the wide-stretched hand of Arkansas' Ozark foothills. For the time being, at least, all was well in the world.

This little scene, or one bearing a reasonable semblance, is being reënacted time and time over again during the fall, winter and early spring months throughout the breadth and length of this land. For fox hunting is certainly one of the oldest, if not the oldest, forms of American outdoor sport. Long before this country threw down the gauntlet and declared itself to be "a free and independent people" fox hunting was firmly established in the sporting hearts of the American public. To be exact, it was on June 30, 1650, that Robert Brooke, by appointment of Lord Baltimore, a member of the "Privy Council of State within our said province of Maryland," brought the first pack of fox hounds to American shores. A strain known as the "Maryland fox hound" still holds high favor with many of today's enthusiasts.

Even more than a hundred years before that Hernando DeSoto had "hounds" with him when he discovered the Missis-

sippi River. These were not used for sport, however, but for hunting Indians!

With the wide distribution characteristic of both the red and gray fox, it is only natural that fox hunting is a favorite sport in many areas. To the uninitiated mind the term "fox hunter" brings a picture of a well-mounted sportsman, coated in hunting scarlet, topping post-and-rail behind a flashy pack. This is only one part of the picture. Enjoyment of the sport is not confined to any one type of personnel. Its enthusiasts range from the wealthy sportsman who is master of an organized hunt which supports a well-disciplined pack and a stable of spirited hunters to the one-gallused share cropper who kennels a couple of ill-fed but true-trailing hounds under his own house

In fact the fox hunting "fancy" could be said to fall into four categories: (1)



the hunt club member who rides to hunt (2) the hunt club member who hunts to ride (3) the gunning hunter with a well-furred pelt as his goal and (4) the "hill-topper," the "hell-or-high-water" fox hunter who hunts for the sheer joy of the chase.

Number one loves hound, horse and fox, and all that goes with them. In fox hunting he

finds an avenue on which to enjoy them all. He can afford the hunt club type of sport, with its handsome trappings, splendid mounts and club and field formalities. Drag hunts and hunts on liberated foxes are within his realm of enjoyment and a good stiff gallop with a "field" of kindred spirits, in brisk morning air, over open-paneled country behind hounds is manna to his sporting soul. Hounds are important but not the main show.

Number two is a socially-minded gent who measures his fox-hunting pleasure in terms of the number of fences cleanly taken by his valued hunter. He is a horseman, for whom the hunt club atmosphere provides added charm and grace to his favorite pastime. As a fox hunter, however, he couldn't even light a "hill-topper's" pipe.

(Continued on page 54)



WHAT A VOICE

Total number of regular American Legion publications is unknown. National magazine has nearly 3 million circulation, while 750 state, county and post publications are members of American Legion Press Association, Uncounted others are not members. Here, at right, Jack R. C. Cann reviews 438 entries for annual Legion journalistic awards. Cann, executive secretary of press association and member of national public relations staff, supplies regular clip sheet, news release and mat service to Legion Press Ass'n member publications.



For the 3rd time in 9 years, the Junior Base-ball team of Robert E. Bentley Post, Cincinnati, coached by Joe Hawk, outlasted more than 16,000 other Legion youth teams to win the Little World Series. The Bentley team is seen below, en route to the title, during final series in Denver on Labor Day. Bentley-Hawk teams also won in 1944 and 1947.





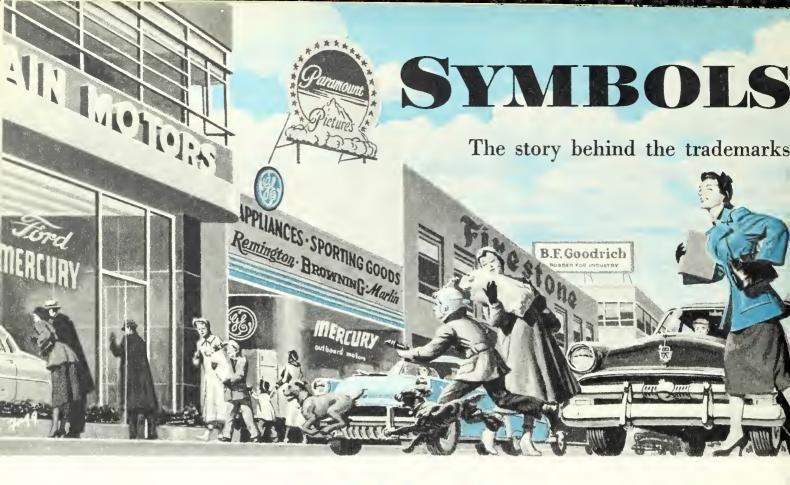


Dr. Damon C. Schwindler tells Fredericka Koch, director of nursing services at Indianapolis Methodist Hospital, that if Lois Gansert (center) is accepted for nurse training, the 40 & 8 will pay her tuition and give her a small monthly pocket allowance. Dr. Schwindler, of Indiana Voiture 145, spearheaded state 40 & 8 program to sponsor nurse trainees as one attack on problem of national nurse shortage. 142 Indiana girls are now in training under this program. Miss Gansert, of Connersville, had Voiture 1040 backing.





Earl Wagner and F. Clinton Knight (above) doing bit in Legion's huge part in non-partisan Get Out Vote campaign that contributed to smashing turnout at polls Nov. 4. They are members of Gadsby Tavern Post, with HQ in colonial inn of that name in Alexandria, Va. Legion's "vote" campaign began 13 months before Election Day. By November, Legionnaires were on radio (Mutual network tied in with Legion), canvassing towns, distributing literature door-to-door all over America. The Legion joined other national service organizations in liaison with the American Heritage Foundation, which coordinated national effort. It was the most effective joint national civic campaign in history.



By TOM MAHONEY

pears on all British Empire postage stamps, the most widely pictured woman in the world probably will be a Mrs. Ralph L. Foster, a television actress and housewife of Darien, Connecticut. The man seen and heard oftenest in the United States, at least outside of political circles, is a Brooklyn midget named Johnny Roventini. The most widely known dog in the world is a long dead British fox terrier called Nipper.

Never lieard of them?

You probably haven't as such but you know them as three of the world's best known trademarks and among the foremost examples of the successful use of symbols to sell goods.

Mrs. Foster is the girl in the Red "S" of the Singer Sewing Machine Company. She got into the trademark a decade ago as a model when a Singer advertising man chose her as a wholesome type who could sew. She now does so for herself and her two daughters born since she became part of the trademark, This has been translated into fifty-four languages and appears in advertising in every country outside the Iron Curtain,

Roventini is "Johnny" of Philip Morris, He was a hotel bellboy until an advertising man heard him paging somebody and asked him to announce "Call for Philip Morris!" He has been doing so ever since in person, on radio, and lately on television. Now 39 years old, he is so valuable that his raucous voice is insured for \$50,000 and his 47-inch person for another \$50,000.

Nipper was a black and white fox terrier owned by Francis Barraud, a London artist. When Barraud bought an early phonograph, Nipper cocked his head and listened to the sound coming from the big horn. Barraud painted the dog in this pose and titled the canvas "His Master's Voice." By chance, it came to the attention of the Gramophone Company which bought it for a trademark and later gave Barraud a pension as well. American rights were acquired by the Victor Talking Machine Company, now the RCA Victor division of the Radio Corporation of America. The immortal dog appears on instruments and records. Some of the latter for children are "Little Nippers" and "Little Nipper Juniors."

While conservative accountants usually value trademarks at just \$1 in company balance sheets, many of the 500,000 trademarks now registered in the United States obviously represent millions of dollars in good will. Scores of astute attorneys, advertising men, artists and designers in New York, Washington and clsewhere are employed in the creation and protection of trademarks. These are the subject of both federal law and international conven-

tions. Every big American company needs trademark counsel and firms like General Electric have trademark departments in which dozens of persons work full time seeing that company emblems are produced accurately and legally and are affixed properly to products and displays. Clipping bureaus are employed by many manufacturers to check on the use of their trademarks by retailers and others.

Coca-Cola regularly spends a portion of its advertising appropriation in journalistic trade magazines urging editors and writers to capitalize and respect its trademark. At times, those who do so correctly are rewarded with a free case of Coca-Cola for each mention, and those who do not always receive a letter from a company attorney pointing out that even if the name is shortened to Coke it should be capitalized. In the same vein, the Chesebrough Manufacturing Company reminds editors that Vaseline is a trademark for the firm's petroleum jelly and also for its hair tonic, camphor ice and other items and sends along a gift box of these products.

"While a rose," as Shakespeare noted, "by any other name would smell as sweet," it would not be so readily appreciated nor so easily sold to flower lovers. Casanova, the worldly-wise wooer of women, also had a thought on nomenclature. "Men who have an ill-sounding name, or one which pre-



a bag for a friend named G. E. Gebest.

The artist drew a circle around the two

initials and "further embellished it with

four dingbats." Another famous mono-

gram is the Texaco star of the Texas

Company. Sanforized, the well known

and have the advantage of being recognizable by customers who can't read English or perhaps any other language. One of these is White Rock's lovely Psyche, Executives of the Wisconsin mineral water company saw the nowfamous painting of "Psyche at Nature's Mirror" by Paul Thumann, a German artist, at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893. They bought it and she has been White Rock's trademark ever since. But Psyche, like the girl in Singer's "Red-S" trademark, gets streamlined

(Continued on page 51)

They've moved in

Well aware of the tremendous power of television, the reds and pinks have not neglected this medium.

Director J. Edgar Hoover sounded this warning: "The Communist Party has, through its increased activities, endeavored to exploit . . . radio, television. . . . In the communications field, they have as their primary objective the control of communication facilities in the event of an emergency."

Fifty million TV sets are expected to be in use by 1956. For each set, reckon an average of three viewers, For each viewer, reckon that TV has twice the impact of radio.

TV's impact is obvious from the sales records it has chalked up. But of far greater significance has been its phenomenal influence on our national life. When the Senate Crime Investigating Committee held open hearings in New York in March 1951, many businesses virtually suspended operations, as hundreds of thousands of people flocked around TV sets installed in offices, restaurants, department stores and display windows. Housewives neglected sink, stove and sweeper for TV, as Counsel Rudolph Halley and senators grilled top mobsters, Largely because of his TVimpact, Halley was later elected president of the New York City Council. Sen. Kefauver emerged as a leading candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination. Major details of the Democratic and Republican national conventions of 1952 were shaped by the yardstick of TV. TV played a critical role in the campaigning which followed.

That sinister forces would try to exploit the most influential medium of mass communications in human history was

In this article I shall analyze certain TV shows which have featured a startling number of communist party (CP) members or those linked with communist fronts and causes (communist-fronters). I shall summarize the problem of the influence of such individuals in the TV trade unions, and note basic communist aims and directives relative to TV. Finally, I shall indicate what Legionnaires and others have done to safeguard TV.

A few communists or fronters may appear in the ordinary course of events on almost any network TV show. Un-American affiliations of established writers, actors, etc., may not be known, or may be considered irrelevant by naïve employers. But what about those programs which have shown an unusual incidence of such individuals – for instance, The Big Story and T-Men in Action.

Big Story was formerly produced by David Pressman. Born in Tiflis, Russia, Pressman has been on the social staff of the communist Camp Unity; has taught at the communist-front Stage for Action; and has directed "agit-prop" theatricals, including the "cultural" portions of the 1947 Lenin Memorial Meeting sponsored by the New York State CP. Pressman has also directed Comedy Theater (a World

Video production) and Cosmopolitan Theater (a Louis Cowan production) on TV. He has recently shifted his field to Broadway.

Big Story was formerly written, both on radio and TV, by one of the most important communist-fronters in broadcasting, Arnold Perl. On June 29, 1951, Perl drew his last \$1,000 from Pall Mall (and, in effect, from the public) following audience protests. Subsequent Big Story writers have included Jack Bentkover, Abe Ginnes and Ernest Kinoy. All ran for office in the Radio Writers Guild (RWG) in 1950 on a platform which refused to take a stand against communism. In 1941, Bentkover was active in the Chicago Repertory Group, which provided entertainment for CP and front functions. "J. Bentkover" was listed in 1939 as an instructor in the (communist) Chicago Workers School. Until March 17, 1952, the Prockter office's script editor was Allan Chase, described in an official report of the House Un-American Activities Committee as "a well-known communist" and "a former Communist Party political candidate."

Communist-fronters who have performed on *Big Story* include Elliott Sullivan and Al Ottenheimer (both named in sworn testimony as CP members), Adelaide Bean, Adelaide Klein, Ann Shepherd, Howard Wierum, Michael Lewin, William Redfield, Salem Ludwig, Roger de Koven and (Miss) Lee Grant.

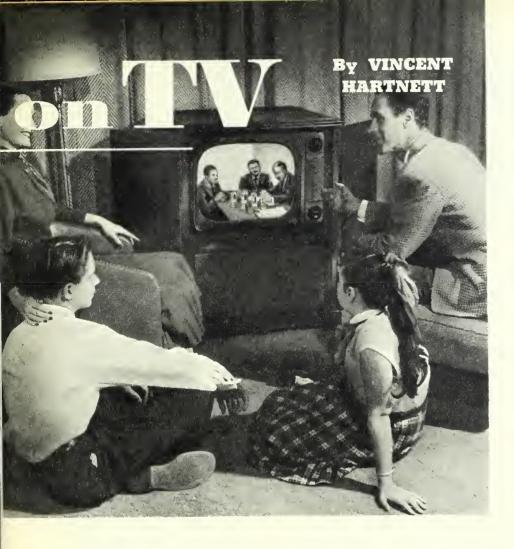
Big Story has been an entertaining show. John Crosby acclaimed it in his nationally syndicated New York Herald Tribune radio-TV column as "the best and certainly the most honest [TV show about newspapermen] to come to my attention."

T-Men In Action is another Bernard J. Prockter production, sponsored over NBC-TV by the Borden Company. Its first two leads (under prior sponsorship) were the late J. Edward Bromberg, identified communist biggie, and Sam Wanamaker, conspicuous figure in CP cultural fronts. Following protests, Bromberg and Wanamaker were dropped. David Pressman was formerly director of T-Men. Its writers formerly included Abe Ginnes and Howard Rodman, another supporter of the 1950 RWG platform which refused to take a stand against communism, for specious reasons.

Actors on *T-Men* formerly included communist-fronters Robert Donley, John Randolph, Will Lee, Alfred Saxe, Adelaide Bean, Phoebe Brand, Howard Wierum, Stanley Prager, Herb Armstrong, Earl Jones, Al Nadler, Jerry Wayne, Joshua Shelley, William Redfield, Anita Grannis, Lee Grant, Neil Polidori and Alan Manson.

The Prockter office has used, among others not such, a startling aggregation of May Day paraders, functionaries of communist schools and camps, participants in party-line theatricals and pioneers of the "revolutionary theater."

The word "formerly" has been used several times above.



It is emphasized that Pall Mall and the Borden Company, when alerted by Legionnaires and others to the situation on Big Story and T-Men, obviously finally took all appropriate measures to correct the situation. They did not "pass the buck," as some other sponsors have done, whose only answer to protesters is that their programs are "package shows," produced by an independent producer over whom they have no control. Anyone knows that the man who pays the bill always has control, if he really wants to exercise it!

Judging from the fine talent *now* used on *Big Story* and *T-Men*, it seems evident that the sponsors (Borden's in particular) have an effective policy not only of providing splendid entertainment, but also of making a positive contribution to Americanism. For this they deserve the support of all patriotic Americans.

Another TV show deserving of analysis is Danger, sponsored over CBS-TV by Block Drug Company (Ammident, Py-co-pay tooth brushes, Minipoo shampoo, Green Mint mouth wash). On Danger have appeared communist-fronters Michael Lewin, Martin Ritt, Howard Wierum, Salem Ludwig, Lee Grant, Alan Manson, Alice Childress, Maxwell Glanville and others, as well as many performers not such. Danger was formerly produced by Martin Ritt and directed by Yul Brynner. Ritt's communist-front career can be traced from the Workers Alliance in 1938 and the Group Theater in 1939, through the "Waldorf Peace Conference" in 1949, to People's Drama in 1951. He has also directed Somerset Maugham Theater (for Tintair), Celanese Theater and Starlight Theater. Brynner, the king of The King and I, served as an International Volunteer in the Spanish Civil War and once performed for the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, cited as subversive and communist. He has also directed Actors Studio and Studio One. Danger's more recent director has been Sidney Lumet (husband of actress Rita Gam), who started off at the age of 13 with the Group Theater, cited as a communist front, and in 1951-1952 was listed as a faculty member of the Drama Lab, New York theatrical school staffed preponderantly by CP members and fronters.

When Mark Hellinger's Paper Box Kid was twice done on Danger, John Crosby beamed that he "suspected much of the power and clarity of the story were contributed by the adapter (whose name I don't seem to have on me), by Mr. Ritt's acting and by Sidney Lumet's direction." The adapter just happened to be the notorious communist-fronter Walter Bernstein, who in 1948 signed a May Day open letter to Soviet writers, expressing his desire to share their "social responsibility," and violently attacking American policies.

Versatile Martin Ritt, whom John Crosby has plugged as "maybe the best actor on television," has also performed on City Hospital, produced by Julian Funt for Carter Products (Arrid, Rise), written by Robert Newman, named in sworn testimony as a CP member, directed by party-line stalwart Curt Conway, with scenic designs in part by veteran fronter Ralph Alswang, and presented over CBS-TV.

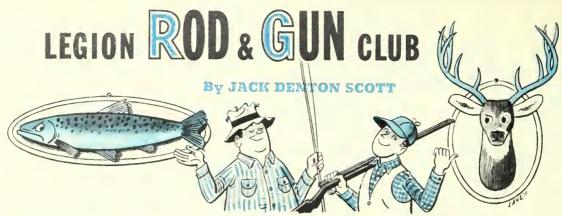
To TV-viewers who have protested the appearance of communist-fronters on *Danger* and *City Hospital*, Block Drug Company and Carter Products

have answered that these programs are packaged shows over which they have no direct control. They have stated that they have directed those responsible (CBS-TV) to correct the situation. More than two years ago, CBS stated, "We do not knowingly engage any Communists or Communist sympathizers in any of the programs which we broadcast." CBS unquestionably has undertaken certain measures to correct the infiltration which had proceeded over many years. Whether those measures have been completely effective is another question. The problem of curbing infiltration is not an easy one, as witness the number of CP members and fronters who have appeared on the NBC-TV and ABC-TV networks.

Space limitations forbid detailed analysis of other TV shows which have manifested a marked incidence of communist-fronters, including Studs' Place, Studio One, Philoo TV Playhouse, and a few others. No reflection is cast on the entertainment qualities of these programs. Many of them were praised lavishly by John Crosby.

From the prevalence of identified communists or communist-fronters on some programs, it might not unreasonably be inferred that CP directives to infiltrate TV have in fact been put into operation. J. Edgar Hoover has stated bluntly: "Many Communist fellow travelers and stooges have been able to secure positions enabling them to actually control personnel and production."

Space permits but the briefest analysis of TV trade unions. Television Authority (TvA) was a trusteeship representing TV performers, pending final determination of union jurisdiction. TvA took form in 1948, based on a plan proposed by Philip Loeb (linked with more than 20 fronts and causes) and Nelson Case. Loeb and actor Sam Jaffe were named in the Congressional Record in 1940 as "communists" and leaders of a movement to (Continued on page 61)



IF YOU HAVE AN INTERESTING IDEA OR SUGGESTION OUR OUTDOORS EDITOR CAN USE ON THIS PAGE, HE'LL PAY OFF WITH HUNTING AND FISHING ACCESSORIES

Victor Moench, famous dog breeder and trainer, from Orchard Park Road, Buffalo, New York, has a tip for dog owners that is worth passing on. It has to do with dogs and skunks — a combination that cause trouble around the house, and put both you and the dog in bad with the little woman for a few smelly days.

"If your dog does tangle with one of the striped critters," Victor says, "bathe him well with soap and water, then wash the dog again using nothing except strong black coffee – the stronger the better. After he's been well coffeed, wash him with soap and water again and the skunk smell will disappear." Victor also says that one of the giant cans of tomato juice will do the trick. The method is identical.



The state of Michigan came up with a few facts recently that have caused comment in both hunting and fishing fraternities. Michigan Conservation Department officers arrested 265 sports for breaking the law during the month of September. And \$8,068 in fines were dropped into the state's treasury. Most flagrant violation was the transportation of firearms into the game areas before the season opened. Some were arrested for carrying loaded weapons in cars; the rest were picked up for "shining" deer (shooting the animals at night by blinding them with powerful flashlights), and for actually killing deer out of season.

Prior to this, only 22 persons were arrested for fishing without a license. Exactly what does this mean? Using sports-conscious Michigan as a cross-section state, can it be said that the fisherman is a better sportsman than the hunter?

Coming up: Three tips that may be of help, offered by fellow sportsmen. Allen LeLande suggests that you place in your gun cabinet a small can, punctured with holes (½-pound or small can will do the trick) and fill it with anhydrous calcium chloride which is available in drug stores. Allen says that the chemical is 100 percent effective as a moisture inhibitor and will keep the interior of the cabinet dry, thereby eliminating the old bugaboo rust.

David Blade reminds you to dip your matches in paraffin before going on the hunting, fishing or camping trip. Then if they get wet, they'll still strike and produce a flame. He also says that he has found it handy to crack eggs in an extra thermos bottle. This naturally protects them from getting broken and wasted en route; when you want them you merely have to pour them from the thermos.

"The barrels of guns in which black powder or blank cartridges are used can be effectively cleaned with ordinary household ammonia," says Sergeant Dean D. Fish of the Quentin Roosevelt Post in Washington, D. C. The bore should be thoroughly swabbed with patches saturated in the solution, flushed well with hot water, carefully, dried and oiled. Ammonia works better than most commercial powder solvents which are intended for guns using the upto-date smokeless amniunition. Remember to do the cleaning outdoors or in some place where there is good ventilation, as there is an accumulation of fumes resulting from this procedure. Legion firing squads using black powder blanks in drill and ceremonies will find the ammonia method of bore cleaning will remove the residue of burnt powder salts in the barrel. These salts draw moisture into the barrel and cause a fast

Sergeant Fish suggests that small gun parts such as buttplates, floorplates, barrel bands, sights, screws, can be reblued by polishing bright with an entery cloth, degreasing with carbon tetrachloride or gasoline and placing the objects on the broiler rack of your stove. The heat should be at the highest temperature and your rebluing subjects should be exposed to the heat for fifteen minutes—or until the metal turns dark blue in color. The parts that contain alloys or are likely to lose temper can be quickly teblued with a commercial cold rebluing solution.



George Sweeney, National Director, American Legion Marksmanship Program announces the Number I Rifle Match known as the Paul V. McNutt National Rifle Match to be fired in February and the Number 5 Match, the National Individual Pistol and Revolver Match, to be fired in March.

American Legion rifle and pistol qualification courses have been set up for both seniors and juniors. These may be fired any time during the year. Billfold size cards will be sent to those qualifying indicating Marksman, Sharpshooter or Expert. Legionnaires may secure patches for the Legion cap designating their rating. Shoulder patches for juniors are available.

One hundred and eighty new rifle and pistol clubs have been formed in the past year, bringing the total to 2491 clubs in forty states, two Possessions and four foreign Departments of the Legion. This is the greatest number ever registered in the Legion Marksmanship Program. Many a boy squeezing off bullets at the commies in Korea, first learned to shoot in a Legion club. As General Devine said in the December American Legion Magazine "Let's train them to live!" For information write George Sweeney, 1598 Olympian Circle, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia.



In the September issue of the official magazine of Kentucky's Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources appeared this tart statement: "Conservation will become a universal achievement when more people learn the obvious fact that our wildlife does not possess the magical reproductive talent of the comic book 'schmoos.' Wildlife is expendable, but only to a point."

We've been trying to point this obvious fact out for many years now. Kentucky says it well. Looking ahead to varmint shooting in the summer, I'd like to hazard a guess: With the utter abandon with which the plinkers have been killing woodchucks during the past couple of seasons, it won't be long before those wily and fascinating animals will move onto the rare list. And when this happens, the cottontail rabbit population is going to be slimined down. For the cottontail doesn't have the ability to dig its own warren. Abandoned woodchuck holes have been their castles for years.

If you have problems or questions connected with the outdoors: hunting, fishing, dogs, etc., don't hesitate to send them on to The Outdoor Editor, American Legion Magazine, 580 Fifth Avenue, New York 36, N Y. We will do our best to help. Please enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope for reply.



VA Management Survey Released by Gray; Only Part Accepted in Reorganization Plans

The long-awaited report of the Booz, Allen & Hamilton management survey of the Veterans Administration was officially released by Carl R. Gray, Jr., Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, at a press conference on November 26. Release of the report, embracing some 1,300,000 words in 10 fat volumes compiled at a cost of approximately \$600,000 after months of labor and covering most phases of the VA administrative operation, was definitely on the anticlimactic side.

At the same press conference Administrator Gray announced his own VA reorganization plan. This followed some of the recommendations of the Booz, Allen & Hamilton report but rejected one of its key proposals calling for abolishing 71 VA Regional Offices. The Administrator said these offices were the heart of VA operations and would be retained as one-stop service stations

Administrator Gray's reorganization plan called for setting up three major departments in the VA to replace the former 12. One will handle medical and surgical care for veterans, one will be in charge of all insurance affairs, and the third will manage such benefits as claims, loan guarantees and vocational training. The Administrator announced that his reorganization plan would result in \$10,000,000 administrative savings a year.

Immediately after the press conference, attended by members of the press and representatives of veterans' organizations, National Commander Lewis K. Gough directed the National Rehabilitation Commission to make a study of the 10-volume management survey report.

Gough Comment

National Commander Gough issued the following comment on the Gray reorganization plan:

"A complete evaluation of the VA reorganization plan made public by Administrator Carl Gray on November 26 must wait upon thorough analysis of our rehabilitation authorities. On the basis of preliminary observation, however, The American Legion believes that the plan is basically sound and if properly carried into effect will increase the efficiency of VA services to the nation's

"We of The American Legion are particularly gratified to note that Gray's reorganization plan includes four major provisions which we have traditionally championed as being basic to good administration of veterans' laws. These

"1-Re-affirmation of the decentralized

regional office procedure now in force. We trust that this action will give the lie permanently to recurring and mischievous rumors that the VA's 71 regional offices should be abolished.

"2-Autonomy for the chief medical director of the VA in directing functions of the Department of Medicine and Surgery. By clarifying and strengthening the authority of the chief medical director in line with repeated recommendations of The American Legion, this change is certain to cut red tape and streamline the administration of medical and hospital services.

"3-Inclusion of special services under the Department of Medicine and Surgery. The transfer of special services from its former status as an independently operating division makes administrative sense and should result in a clear gain both administratively and in treatment received by veteran patients for whom these related hospital services are intended.

"4-The trend toward decentralization of death claims. The American Legion has long advocated decentralization of death claims to the regional offices of the VA."

Legion Will Introduce New UMT Bill in 83rd Congress as a Major Legislative Objective

The American Legion will introduce its new Universal Military Training Bill early in the first session of the Eighty-third Congress. The Bill differs in many respects from the legislation which was recommitted in the last session, and was written so that it conforms to the mandates of previous National Conventions.

The primary purpose of Universal Military Training is to provide a steady flow of basically trained manpower into the Reserve components. This policy of having a large, well-trained Reserve and a small Regular service has been consistently advocated by The American

Legion since its inception. Provision has been made in the new bill for an orderly reduction of our Regular Armed Forces as graduate trainees are assigned to the Reserve. This reduction will be on a ratio of one Regular for each three trainees entering the Reserve.

Civilian control has been stressed throughout the bill. Budgets for the civilian National Security Training Commission and for the operation of the training program must have the approval of the Commission before they will be submitted to the President. The Commission will have a group of inspectors to visit training facilities to ascertain that training is consistent with the policies and standards established by the Commission, and that trainees are receiving the proper treat-

Under the plan, all men between the ages of 18 and 26 will initially register with their local Selective Service Board and receive their physical examination preparatory to their induction for training. Subsequently all young men, upon attainment of age 18, will be required to register.

The training period will be for four months, or the shortest time required to give sound basic training, but not less than 1,000 hours.

Educational material is being sent to all Posts and Units of The American Legion and Auxiliary to familiarize them with the provisions of the UMT bill and to urge their support of this measure by letters, postcards and telegrams to their Congressmen and two Senators. Information and UMT material can be obtained by writing to the National Security Division, The American Legion, 700 N. Pennsylvania, Indianapolis 6, Indiana.

A meeting of the Executive Section of the National Security Commission has been called to assemble at Washington on January 25-27, when the UMT proposal will be further reviewed.

********** IMPORTANT NEW BOOKS

Do your local libraries carry the latest and best books on communism and Soviet Russia?

The Research Division of the National Americanism Commission highly recommends these titles as outstanding and important contributions to literature on various aspects of the world communist menace. They also can be used in connection with the Legion's Memorial Book plan in addition to the regular recommended list.

Conquest by Terror, Leland Stowe, Random House, \$3.50

The Enemy Within, DeJaegher & Kuhn, Doubleday, \$3.75

From Maj. Jordan's Diaries, Maj. Jordan, Harcourt Brace, \$3.50 The Organizational Weapon, Selz-

nick, McGraw-Hill One of the 15,000,000, Prychodko,

Little Brown, \$3.00 No Secret Is Safe, Mark Tennien, Farrar Straus Young, \$3.50 Philosophy of Communism, various

authors, Fordham Univ., \$5.00 May God Forgive Us, W. M. Welch, Regnery & Co., \$1.50

Meditations of Stalin, Emile Watson, Leveque, Lincoln Tower, Columbus, O., \$1.00

Memorial Book Plan Broadened to Honor Men Who Serve in Korea Against Communism

Responding to a demand from many Posts, the Legion's Memorial Book Plan has been broadened to include presentation of books to public and school libraries dedicated to and in honor of service men and women who have engaged in the war against the communist hordes in far Korea. The original plan was to commemorate the services of men and women who died in that conflict, but in many communities, through happy circumstance, there were no fallen heroes to commemorate.

The original plan will be continued, with the original bookplate memorializing the services of a man or woman who died while with the Armed Forces. In expanding the scope of the program, another bookplate will be used which is designed to honor a service man or woman who is fortunate enough to come through the cauldron of war with his or her life.

The Memorial Book Plan is a joint American Legion and American Legion Auxiliary program and is designed to accomplish a great public service in both library assistance and public education of the evils of communism. It is designed also, by making available for reading and study, books from a selected list dealing with the communist menace not readily obtainable in hundreds of communities.

New Memorial Bookplate

The new bookplate will be the same as that used for the hero dead except that the wording within the wreath will be changed to "Dedicated to (name of service man or woman) For Honorable Service in the Armed Forces of the United States in Perpetuating the Ideals of Freedom and Liberty." The distinctive bookplates in both classes, for the living or dead, bear the Legion emblem for use when the presentation is made by a Post and the Auxiliary emblem for gifts by Units.

Books donated to public or school libraries under this plan will be selected by donors from a list of recommended reading on communism prepared by the Legion's National Americanism Commission. Since the program was launched in early June, 1952, several books listed have gone out of print, and other important works have been issued. A new list, with a message from National Commander Lewis K. Gough and National President, Mrs. Rae Ashton, has been prepared by the Americanism Commission and will be sent to all Posts and Units about January 1.

The books will be available to Posts, Units and individual members (who contribute through or in the name of the Post or Unit) from the National Emblem Sales Division at National Headquarters. Expenses of the program at the Post and Unit level is expected to be borne by the organization funds and voluntary contributions. No solicitation

of funds for this Memorial Book Plan should be made.

All correspondence, orders and inquiries should be made directly to the Emblem Sales Division, The American Legion, Box 1055, Indianapolis, Indiana. In ordering books the donors should print the name of the service man or woman who is to be honored in order that the bookplate can be correctly made and placed in the book. Also designate which bookplate is to be used, and print name and number of the Post or Unit making the gift and the name of the public or school library to which the book or books are to be presented. Check or money order should accompany the order.

Life Cards for Past Commanders

Gold Life Membership Cards were recently presented to 7 Past Commanders of Oaklyn-Bettlewood (New Jersey) Post No. 84. The old-timers honored were Ernest H. Talbot, Charles S. Jones, Eugene Conlin, Howard S. Wilson, Wildrick Dildine, George E. Waibel and Walter Keane, all WW1 vets and each with more than 25 years of service to the Post. Presentation was made by National Executive Committeeman William G. McKinley, Jersey City.

Colors in 28 Parades

The colors of Dick Munkres Post No. 287, Savannah, Missouri, have been carried in 28 of the 34 National Convention parades, which Post Adjutant Keith K. Stanton thinks is a national record. If any Post has a better record Adjutant Stanton would like to know about it.

PLANS FOR CONVENTION AT ST. LOUIS WELL ADVANCED

Plans for the 35th National Convention of The American Legion in St. Louis, Missouri, August 30 to September 3, are making gratifying progress, according to Dave Fleischer, Past National Vice Commander and General Chairman of early arrangements.

A Convention corporation will be formed in the near future, Chairman Fleischer said, and an operating head-quarters will be set up.

The Housing Committee, already organized, is working on plans to house and entertain 150,000 American Legion delegates and visitors. National Convention Chairman Joe H. Adams of Miami, Fla., who surveyed the housing facilities declared after a tour of the entire metropolitan area that St. Louis would have no trouble in accommodating all visitors.

Chairman Adams visited St. Louis along with Assistant National Adjutant William E. Sayer and Frank Hale, Administrative Aide to National Commander Lewis K. Gough. They met with Missouri and St. Louis American Legion officials who included Fleischer, Department Commander Harold Butterfield, Jr., of Sumner, Missouri, and Truman Ingle of Fulton, National Executive Committeeman for Missouri.

The 1953 American Legion National Convention is expected to be highlighted by the visit of General Dwight D. Eisenhower, who will then be President. Tentative plans also call for a record parade and the largest "Tournament of Music" in American Legion history in which hundreds of bands and drum and bugle corps will compete. It will be the second National Convention in St. Louis, the first having been held in 1935. The organizing caucus was held there in 1919.

5 NAVY BROTHERS ON ILLINOIS POST MEMBER TEAM



When Leslie G. Woods Post No. 217, Streator, Illinois, held its annual dinner to kick off the membership campaign the five Schmoeger brothers, all Navy veterans of WW2 and all members of the Post, turned out to enroll among the active workers. Memberbership Chairman Edward Oster set a goal of 700 members for 1953 and started a lively competition between competing member-getting teams. In the picture above, left to right, Chairman Oster, Otto, Floyd, Vernon, Robert and Fred Schmoeger, and Post Commander George Quaife. Fred Schmoeger, youngest of the sea-going brothers, recently completed another 14 months tour of duty, making him a two-war veteran.

Juvenile Delinquency Problem First Target JAMES R. WILSON NAMED of Child Welfare Workers; Plans Discussed

The million or more children who get in trouble with the police each year are the first target of a nationwide crusade against juvenile delinquency to which The American Legion's National Child Welfare Commission has pledged allout support.

Samuel S. Fried, Rehoboth Beach, Delaware, Child Welfare Commission Chairman, points out that the unprecedented birth rate since World War II assures that in another ten years the United States will have 50 percent more children in the 10 to 17-year age group, where practically all juvenile delinquency occurs.

"Thus," says Chairman Fried, "even if there is no increase in the rate of juvenile delinquency, in another ten years our increased population of teenagers will bring us 50 percent more delinquents. When you couple this with the fact that during the past three years juvenile delinquency rates jumped 19 percent, you begin to realize the urgent need for action."

A two-hour sssion on juvenile delinquency at the Legion's Western (Area "E") Child Welfare Conference in Salt Lake City December 4-6, spelled out some of the specific remedies being recommended by The American Legion in cooperation with other national civic organizations. A similar session is planned for the Middle Western (Area "D") Child Welfare Conference to be held in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, January 9-10.

Long Range Plan

Community action on the juvenile delinquency front was mandated by the 1952 National Convention of The American Legion in New York City. On November 17 and 18 representatives of The American Legion met with representatives of 35 other national organizations on the call of the U.S. Children's Bureau in Washington to map a longrange concerted drive.

"We all recognize the need for prevention," Chairman Fried reports, "But unfortunately no one is yet wise enough in the ways of human beings to prove just what is the cause of delinquency. In any individual case the experts can probably trace back and find some of the things which contributed to an individual child's delinquency. The trouble is that each child is different, and we find that there are just about as many causes for delinquency as there are delinquent children.

We don't underestimate the importance of good recreation, good housing, education for parenthood and adequate schools in the prevention of delinquency. However, for the present at least our major effort will be directed toward community action to guarantee the best possible treatment for children from the time they first get into any kind of trouble.

"This means that American Legion Posts must provide leadership or support in coordinated local efforts throughout the country to improve police services for juveniles, detention facilities, juvenile courts and training schools for delinquents."

WISCONSIN POST HONORS CHARTER MEMBER AGED 89

A Silver Life Membership Card and certificate was presented to Dr. M. R. Wilkinson at a meeting of Edwin L. Jones Post No. 91, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, on the evening of October 16. The meeting was held in honor of Dr. Wilkinson, charter member and first Post Commander. The Life card was dated from September 29, 1952-his 89th birthday.

At the same meeting a class of 67 new members were initiated. The ritual ceremonies were conducted by the national champion initiation team of Naval Post No. 372, Chicago, Illinois.

Dr. Wilkinson is a veteran of WW1, as is his son, Dr. J. Francis Wilkinson, who is also a charter member and 7-star Legionnaire. Three other sons, Dr. Philip, Dr. Donald and Clarence Wilkinson, and one grandson, James Francis Wilkinson, Jr., are veterans of WW2. Four grandsons, Jack, Ned, Jerry and Halford Wilkinson, are currently in

LEGION PLAYED BIG ROLE IN GETTING OUT THE VOTE

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The American Legion's "Get Out the Vote" campaign has been acclaimed one of the major factors in rolling up an all-time record number of ballots cast at the November 4 elections. The campaign carried on for more than a year, mandated by the 1951 National Convention at Miami, was stressed on every level of Legion operation-Posts and Units geared their drives to their own community needs, including transportation for voters, baby-sitters, stand-ins and other aids.

Nearly every one of the 4,000 Legion-sponsored Boy Scout Troops were actively engaged in the campaign in many ways, from personal service to hanging Liberty Bell reminders on door knobs. The Scouts did yeoman service.

Forty and Eight boxcars were pressed into service on election day, touring the streets with loudspeakers appealing to citizens to turn out and vote. Some millions of "I Pledge to Vote" buttons were distributed by Posts before the election, and "I Have Voted" tags were given by Legionnaires and Scouts when the voter came out of the booth. The result of the intensive campaign was even beyond expectations.

NATL. SECURITY DIRECTOR

James R. Wilson, 33, Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, has been appointed Director of the National Security Division by National Commander Lewis K. Gough. He succeeds Martin B. Buckner. Flint, Michigan, who resigned on September 1 to accept an executive position with the General Motors Corporation in Detroit. Wilson had served as Buckner's assistant since 1950, and had been serving as Acting Director since the resignation of his chief.

Director Wilson was the first WW2 veteran to join the National Head-



quarters staff in Indianapolis, October 13, 1943, as Assistant National Americanism Director. He held that position until 1945, when he became Executive Secretary of the National Field Service under Director Jack Oakey. In November, 1950, he became Assistant Director of the National Security Division.

A member of John M. Clark Post No. 305, Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, Director Wilson has been a Legionnaire since his discharge from the hospital in 1943. An Air Force veteran, he was shot three times during an aerial battle over Rabaul, New Britain Island, in the far Pacific, on the first anniversary of Pearl Harbor Day, December 7, 1942. He was hit in the arm, shoulder and lung and spent many months in hospitals.

He was educated in Schenley High School, Pittsburgh, and attended the University of Pittsburgh before joining the Air Force. He is a member of Irvington Presbyterian Church in Indianapolis, and is also a member of Voiture No. 145, 40 and 8, Indianapolis. Director Wilson is married and is the father of three children.

Richard F. Paul Dead

Richard F. Paul, 64, of Boston, Massachusetts, died on election day. He served the Department of Massachusetts as its Department Commander in 1930-31, and as National Vice Commander in 1931-32. An AEF veteran of WW1, with the 76th and 78th Divisions, he held his Legion membership in Edward J. Beatty Post No. 24, Canton, Mass.

20-Year Scout Troop

For 20 years Bridgeville (Pennsylvania) Post No. 54 has sponsored Boy Scout Troop 245, reports Commander Angelo Pennetti. At a recent meeting a 20-year charter was presented by Scoutmaster Michael Medvid.

Gough Urges China Invasion by Free Forces In Korean Tour Report to President-Elect

An all-out assault by the Free Chinese forces on Formosa on the South China mainland was strongly urged by National Commander Lewis K. Gough in reporting on his recent tour of the Korean War front to President-Elect Dwight D. Eisenhower at his Commodore Hotel Headquarters in New York.

This amphibian operation, Commander Gough declared, should be coupled with a twin-pronged Allied offensive up both coasts of Korea, possibly including new landings behind communist lines.

Commander Gough said he recommended this course of action to Eisenhower to bring "peace with honor" and gain minimum Free World objectives in the Far East.

"The General was very interested in my recommendations along this line," Commander Gough reported. "He was receptive in so far as receiving information was concerned. But, of course, the General makes his own estimates of the situation. From past experience, I know he'll come up with the right answers."

Commander Gough said Chiang Kai-Shek now has almost 600,000 trained troops ready to fight on the Island of Formosa. He pointed out that if they invaded the communist mainland only 90 miles away, he believed "the people of South China would welcome them as liberators with open arms and support."

"We have seen evidence that even the Red Chinese troops would defect and surrender in masses," Commander Gough said. "Millions of people in China, particularly in South China, have had plenty—far more than plenty—of living in a police state."

The American Legion chief said indications of such Chinese support have come from intelligence reports and actual raids recently off the Chinese coast.

Commander Gough added, "The Free Chinese have learned their lesson. In my opinion now — and it's backed by our military advisers who are there — they now do much and say little. Before, it was the other way around."

He said the United States could supply the finished training and equipment needed for the assault "in a very short time" but should not land American troops in China. A Chinese invasion, he argued, would force the communists to redeploy a large number of troops and supplies now held ready for Korea. This would cripple the red effectiveness on the fighting fronts in Korea, he said.

Golf Tournament

Antilles Post No. 1, Trinidad, British West Indies, staged its first golf tournament on October 4 with 40 entries. Post Adjutant F. L. Van Winkle won top honors and the Commander's Cup with a net score of 65 for the 18 holes. J. W. Haley, U. S. Naval Station, was the runner up.

CRAIG NAMES W. E. SAYER AS ADMINISTRATIVE AID



William E. Sayer

Governor-elect George N. Craig of Indiana has announced the appointment of William E. Sayer, Indianapolis, Assistant National Adjutant of The American Legion, as his Administrative Assistant. The administrative aide will take office when Past

National Commander Craig is inaugurated Governor on January 12.

A veteran of both World Wars, Assistant National Adjutant Sayer is also a veteran in Legion service. A charter member of Burton Woolery Post No. 18, Bloomington, Indiana, he served 16 years as Department Adjutant of Indiana, from October 15, 1933, until November 1, 1949, when he was appointed Assistant National Adjutant by National Commander Craig

Anative of Chicago, Illinois, Sayer moved to Indianapolis in boyhood; graduated from high school there and later received an A. B. degree from Wabash College. In WW1 he served as a 2nd Lieutenant in overseas service, and recalled for duty in WW2 he served with the Air Force for two and a half years, retiring with the rank of Major.

Governor-elect Craig, who was swept into office at the November 4 election by the biggest margin ever given a gubernatorial candidate in Indiana, has also announced the appointment of William Clarkson, former Americanism Director of the Indiana Legion Department, as his Executive Secretary. In addition to becoming the first WW2 National Commander of The American Legion, elected in 1949, Craig becomes the first WW2 veteran Governor of Indiana. He will be, however, the second Legion National Commander to head the State government, sharing honors with Paul V. McNutt, WW1 veteran, who served as National Commander in 1928-29, and as Indiana Governor for the 1933-37 term.

Honors For Life Saver

George Hemion Post No. 112, Ramsey, New Jersey, paid high honor to Chief of Police Harry Voss, a 25-year member of the Post, for heroism in life saving. A citation presented at a public meeting with the Ramsey Borough Council recites that Legionnaire Voss "did on the morning of October 6, 1952, at the extreme risk of his life save a nine-year-old girl from most certain death."

KENTUCKY POST PAYS OFF MORTGAGE AFTER BIG FAIR

Community service-minded James L. Yates Post No. 9, Owensboro, Kentucky, recently put on a very successful 3-day Merchants and Manufacturers Exposition to advertise and promote the varied facets of Owensboro's business and industry. The big fair had a pleasant echo on Armistice Day when the Post celebrated its debt-free home by burning the last note—a debt paid off by net profits from the Exposition.

Under the leadership of Post Commander Elmer Smith, a committee of 35 Legionnaires and business men promoted the Exposition. A large tobacco warehouse was made available; 81 booths were sold at \$100 each, in which the varied products were displayed. The booths were attractively decorated and many of the exhibitors gave away souvenirs and prizes each night. The Post spent \$2,000 for professional entertainment, and Legionnaires manned four soft drink stands and popcorn machines, sold tickets and took up tickets at the door. Admission was 50 cents for adults and 25 cents for children.

A highlight of the show was an address by Vice President Alben Barkley, a fellow-Kentuckian, delivered on the final night.

The cost of putting on the Exposition, including lumber for the booths, newspaper and radio advertising, entertainment, rental of warehouse and other items, amounted to \$4,169.97. The gross receipts from booth rentals, tickets and concessions totalled \$11,960.26, leaving a net profit of \$7,790.29.

The Post had its inning at its splendid home on Armistice Day in a luncheon meeting to which all participants in the big show were invited guests. The Legionnaires and guests witnessed the burning by Commander Smith of the final \$6,000 bank note, which made the home the fully paid-up property of the Post.

Legion Toys Arrive in London

An airliner carrying toys from Horace M. Kieffer Post No. 625, Fleetwood, Pennsylvania, landed at London, England, on November 15. The presents—200 mechanical toys, tops, puzzles and games—are to be distributed to London orphans at a Christmas party to be thrown by the newly formed Gen. H. H. Arnold Post of The American Legion.

Some Gob Knows the Answer

"At a recent Post meeting a chap showed up wearing a U.S. Navy foul weather jacket with LR636 stenciled on the back with white paint," writes Legionnaire Charles J. Kelly, Post 460, New York City. "After he left an argument started—just what does LR636 signify? What Navy base, ship or station used such marking? Can you tell us?" Navy manuals fail to give the answer. If anyone knows the answer write Legionnaire Kelly, 565 West 125th Street, New York 27, New York.

CHIPILLY POST, CHICAGO, FILLED WITH MEDAL MEN

With more than 400 of its 513 members holders of the Purple Heart Medal -and with other decorations in proportion-Chipilly Post No. 310, Chicago, Illinois, claims to have more wounded and decorated war veterans than any other Post in the Legion. If there are any challengers, Post Commander George F. Mundt, 7313 Harvard, would like to hear from them.

With the exception of about 50 WW2 veterans, the membership of the Post is made up of men in the 131st Infantry, 33rd Division, in WW1. Organized in October, 1919, the Post took its name from Chipilly Ridge, France, where the 131st Infantry fought one of its toughest battles.

Among its members the Post counts one Medal of Honor winner-Jake Manduschich, who is called the Illinois Sergeant York of WW1-who also holds six other decorations from five European countries. Others hold 25 Distinguished Service Crosses, 35 Silver Stars, 5 French Croix de Guerre, 1 French Medaille Militaire, 11 British Military Medals, 1 British Distinguished Conduct Medal, and 2 Belgian Croix de Guerre. Several operations in WW1 with British and French troops brought the foreign decoration to many of the Post members.

James W. Hilton, a former 131st Regimental Commander who retired as Brigadier General in 1951, has the distinction of having won the Silver Star Medal in both World Wars, in addition to a string of other U.S. and foreign decorations.

DRIVE TO CREATE SENATE **VET AFFAIRS COMMITTEE**

Renewed pressure will be put behind the movement to create a Veterans' Affairs Committee in the U.S. Senate, similar to the House Committee, at the opening of the new Congress. Under present operation, most legislative proposals concerning veterans are handled in the Senate by the Finance or Labor and Public Welfare Committees.

Four major veteran organizations joined forces in urging early consideration of the proposal in a letter sent on December 1 to all Senators and Senators-elect. It was signed jointly by Miles D. Kennedy, Director of the Legion's National Legislative Commission, and by legislative representatives of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled American Veterans, and Amvets.

On the same day Senator Homer Ferguson of Michigan announced that he would reintroduce his resolution for establishment of a Senate Veterans Affairs Committee when Congress convenes in January, Senator Ferguson introduced such a resolution in May, 1951, with 35 co-sponsors, representing both political parties, but it was killed by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration and did not reach the floor for consideration.

CONSECUTIVE MEMBERSHIP CARDS DUE TO REGULARS



As the Legion enters its 35th membership year several thousands of oldtimers, members of the class of 1919, become eligible for 35-year Consecutive Membership Cards. Others who came into the organization later are eligible for the same cards for 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 years of consecutive membership. At the same time, other thousands of WW2 vets are entitled to 5 and 10-

year cards.

Post Adjutants are overhauling their membership records to determine the eligibles, and some of the reports are surprising. David D. Davis, Secretary of the Last Man Association of New Bedford (Massachusetts) Post No. 1 reports approximately 128 original members of the Post, all of whom now carry 30-year Consecutive Membership Cards. Jack Trendler, Adjutant of San Diego (California) Post No. 6, reports 48 35-year members, all paid up for 1953. Nevada (Iowa) Post No. 48 lists 20 WW1 35-year veterans. Other Posts report varying numbers of the class of 1919. In these reports no account is taken of the many, many thousands who have earned cards for shorter periods of consecutive membership.

The Consecutive Membership Cards for any length of service are issued through Department Headquarters, and each one is signed by the Department Commander before presentation. Post officers certify their eligibles to their Department Headquarters on a form provided by the National Membership and Post Activities Committee which is available from the Department Head-

quarters.

The award for continuity of membership is evidence of the fact of continuous faithful service.

Mortgage Burners

Riley-Vest Post No. 9, Bluefield, West Virginia, recently celebrated the final payment on its \$100,000 home by staging a gala mortgage-burning party attended by more than 400 members. On Armistice night, Burton Potter Post No. 185, Greenport, New York, banquetted 365 members and guests to witness the burning of the \$19,500 mortgage on the Post home by Commander Hugh Campbell. The Legion building includes a roller rink and is called the "Recreation center of Eastern Long Island."

TREE FARM EARNS HONORS FOR POST IN WASHINGTON

Arlington (Washington) Post No. 76 has been awarded official certification as tree farmers for their American Legion Memorial Forest project, sponsored and carried on by the Legion unit. The hard-earned certificate was awarded by the Industrial Forestry Association. the certifying agency for privatelyowned, taxpaying tree farms in the Pacific Northwest, and was presented at a dinner meeting given by the Auxiliary Unit on October 2.

In 1949, Post Commander D. T. J. Ball and Legionnaire Will Hendrickson learned that 100 acres of tax-title property, all forest cutover, was for sale. Some Douglas fir seed trees had been left from the logging and succeeding fires, and under improved protection by the State Forestry Division a young tree growth was springing up. Members of Arlington Post No. 76 fell in with plans for a memorial forest. Technicians of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service were asked to assist.

With this background, the Legion Post went ahead with the Memorial Forest program, purchasing the 100 acres for \$500, with the down payment reducing the Post treasury to nickels and dimes. Christmas tree sales from the young growth fortified further financing. The cuttings were done under forestry supervision, as were other Post activities on the land. Another 20-acre tract was acquired. The industrial timber owners supplied seedlings for planting the blank spots, and it was good conservation management that earned the 1952 tree farm certificate from the Industrial Forestry Association for the taxpaying 120 acres of Arlington Post's Memorial Forest.

SECURITY COMMISSION TO APPRAISE DEFENSE NEEDS

The Executive Section of the National Security Commission will meet in Washington, D.C., January 25-27.

The purpose of this meeting is to gain up-to-date information on the progress being made by the various components of our Defense Department in building up their military strength. Representatives who will appear before the Commission will include: Air Force, Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Aircraft and Mer-

chant Marine industries.

Tom Paradine, New York, Chairman of the National Security Commission, will preside at these meetings. The Chairmen of the various committees are: Aeronautics, Roscoe Turner; Civil Defense, Niel R. Allen; Merchant Marine, Henry C. Parke; Military Affairs. Ed. J. Zoble: Naval Affairs, Arthur F. Duffy; National Security Training, Granville S. Ridley; and Law and Order, William S. Todd.

Following the briefing sessions, the Commission will prepare a report setting forth its conclusions and recommended action based on the information presented to it.

Helen Fairchild Nurses Post No. 412, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at its October meeting awarded Gold Life Membership Cards to three of its Past Commanders - Florence E. Wagner, J. Isabel Stambaugh, and Ella H. Thompson - all members since 1919. Presentation was made by Past National Vice Commander Walter E. Alessandroni. . . . Back in the early 1930s Legionnaires of Essex County, New York, urged the construction of a road up Whiteface Mountain, one of the tallest peaks of the Adirondacks, with a Perpetual Light on top of the mountain in memory of the dead of all wars. The road was completed in 1935, but the light was not installed. Starting with Major Reuben Sanford Post No. 1774, the Essex County Legion put a movement on foot to complete the memorial project - result: the Perpetual Light was installed and put in operation on September 25.

Back in 1940, at the request of local police authorities, Modesto (California) Post No. 74 organized a 50-man Reserve Police Unit under Captain Albert L. Pedersen. The outfit has functioned continuously, still a 100 percent Legion outfit and still under Captain Pedersen, though only ten of the original WW1 members are left. The Reserve Police Unit, provided with special caps, badges and leather jackets, serves without pay as auxiliary police at special events, fires, floods and other catastrophies. . . . It was a proud moment when Past Commander Arthur Braverman had the distinction of installing his son, Legionnaire Morton Braverman, as Commander of Isaac Gimbel Memorial Post No. 1206, New York City. . . . Legionnaires of Amaral-Bailey Post No. 113, Manchesterby-the-Sea, Massachusetts, unveiled a plaque at the new million dollar Manchester Memorial School, dedicated in memory of the 13 boys of Manchester who gave their lives in WW2.

For more than a year Hunts Point Post No. 58, Bronx, New York, has been sending out its announcements and other notices on a post card. The address side of the card carries, neatly printed, the Preamble to the Legion Constitution an idea that could well be adopted by other Posts over the country. Past Commander Sam Katz inaugurated the plan during his term of office. . . . Warren F. Hoyle Post No. 82, Shelby, North Carolina, plans to organize a drum and bugle corps. Commander J. B. Spangler is interested in hearing from other Posts which have such equipment to dispose of, at rock-bottom prices. . . . Scio (Ohio) Post No. 482 presented a Life Membership card to Past Commander Lyle Ourant for faithful service over 31 years of membership. Pres-

Breaking a tradition of 34 years of solid masculine leadership, San Francisco (California) Post No. 1 has elected and installed Peggy A. Lovelace as its first woman Commander. Commander Lovelace takes over with a long record of constructive Legion service on Post and Department levels - she is a Past Department Vice Commander for Women, and an overflow crowd turned out to see her installed as skipper of San Francisco No. 1. . . . When Jerome Kruger took over as Commander of Nebraska's 1st Legion District, at the District meet at Crawford he received from the outgoing Commander, Clarence E. Kerr, a paid-up membership amounting to 70 percent of the District's quota. That's a headstart for a record.

Boy Scout Week - a national observance in which the 4,000 Legion-sponsored Troops will have a part - will be celebrated February 7-13. The theme will be "Forward on Liberty's Team." The Scout enrollment is 3,250,000 boys and leaders.... Irving Kove, Adjutant of Neversink Valley Post No. 1053, Fallsburgh, New York, reports that the 1952 membership was 160; 1953 Department quota, 184; County quota, 218, but by Armistice Day the enrollment was 223, all quotas passed and still climbing. . . . Okanogan (Washington) Post No. 56 made an impressive appearance in its home city on Armistice Day when nearly 100 Legionnaires, each bearing a street flag, marched through the streets to place the flags in previously prepared sidewalk sockets. Preceded by color guard and high school

PUBLIC BOOTHS USED FOR FLAG-RELIGIOUS PROGRAM



Display booths in connection with public meetings are used by Sidney G. Holder, Chairman of the Flag Etiquette Committee, Department of Alabama, to actively promote two Legion programs -Back-to-God and flag education. The picture above showing flag and Bible was part of the display at the Alabama State Fair in September, where it was shown for a full week.

band, the procession was timed similar to military changing the guard. Flags were purchased by the Post and will be kept in Post custody for display on patriotic occasions.

Boy Scout Troop No. 42 at the New York State Training School for Boys at Warwick was awarded citation honors for Scouting excellence by the New York Legion Department. Presentation was made by Orange County Commander Eugene F. Arnold, Highland Falls, in a ceremony at the institution attended by ranking Legionnaires and civil officers. Troop 42 of 20 members has been sponsored by the Orange County Legion Organization for the past three years. . . . Muscogee, Oklahoma, put on the State's first Civil Defense show to quicken the home defense program through its area. Leaders in the demonstration were James F. Smith Memorial Post No. 15 and its Auxiliary Unit. . . . Patrick Henry Post No. 244, Brooklyn Park, Maryland, held a homecoming and welcome back to civilian life for Corporal Angel (Andy) Gomez, first triple-amputee of the Korean war and member of the Post. Hero of fighting with the 7th Division at Pusan, Legionnaire Gomez is, after long hospitalization, able to take a few steps, but for most of the time will be bound to his wheel chair.

"Operation Flagpole" -- a plan to place a flagpole and appropriate plaque in every cemetery in Ulster County, New York, in which veterans are buried - has been initiated by Past Commander Don Duignan, Marlboro, New York, Graves Registration Officer of the Ulster County Legion Organization. He hopes to have every cemetery fitted up by Memorial Day. . . . Arlington (Vermont) Post No. 69 is looking for some used drums for its new drum and bugle corps; 2 Scotch bass, 4 parade drums and one pair of cymbals. Ellery R. Lawrence, East Arlington, Vermont, is the manager of the corps. . . . More than 300 Legionnaires sat down to a turkey dinner at the annual banquet of the Last Man Club of St. Mihiel Post No. 103, Superior, Nebraska, on November 17. National Executive Committeeman John E. Curtiss was the guest speaker. . . . Porter-Kelly Post No. 204, Seminole, Oklahoma, recently made formal presentation, using to Post Everlasting Ceremony, of awards to next of kin of Korean war dead on

Memphis (Tennessee) Post No. 1, an active worker in the Back-to-God program, has planned a program to stimulate religion for the next eight months, balance of the term of Post Commander Henry Loeb. Post's Religious Emphasis Committee is composed of 35 members with Chaplain Saul Berry and Rev. Vincent Hines as co-chairmen. . . . Blumfield Post No. 229, Saginaw, Michigan, increased its membership from 28 in 1951 to 48 in 1952, and is heading for an increase in 1953.

behalf of Governor Johnston Murray.

entation was made by Post Commander

Byron Gibson.

MISSING IN KOREA

Hdqrs. Co., 57th FA-Pfc. Virgil Robert Julian, missing since Dec. 6, 1950, near Hagarau-ri; will appreciate word from men who knew him or parents of men in same Company at that time. Write C. Peter Slater, Service Officer, Post 143, The American Legion, RFD 3, Fairfield, Conn. Battery B, 57th FA Bn.-Cpl. Gerald Raeymaeker, missing since Dec. 6, 1950, in vicinity of Hagarau-ri; will greatly appreciate any word from men who knew him or from parents of men in same Company. Write his mother, Mrs. Arthur Briggs, 12 Seel St., Dunkirk, N. Y. Co. M, 38th Inf. Regt., 2nd Div.-Will appreciate any word from men who knew Pfc. Don Kinsey, missing since Dec. 2, 1950, in North Korea action. Please write his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kinsey, 704 Cherry St., Pana, Ill. 38th FA, 2nd Div.-Pfc. Dale C. Brown was reported missing Nov. 30, 1950; no further word; last letter written from Yongdok, Nov. 19, 1950; will greatly appreciate word from anyone who knew him or knows what happened to him. Write his mother, Mrs. Daisy Brown, Box 58, Xenia, Ill.

Co. K, 21st Inf., 24th Diy.-My son Pfc. Arthur

knew him or knows what happened to him. Write his mother, Mrs. Daisy Brown, Box 58, Xenia, Ill.

Co. K, 21st Inf., 24th Div.—My son, Pfc. Arthur L. Bishop, was reported missing near Chochiwon, July 11, 1950; not reported a prisoner. Will anyone who knows what happened to him please write. Mrs. Joseph P. Cory, P. O. Box 312, Danville, Ill.

Co. B, 32nd Inf. Regt., 7th Div.—Mother of Pfc. Donald J. Dupont, missing in action at Chosen Reservoir, Dec. 2, 1950, asks for information about him. Will anyone who knew him or circumstances of his disappearance, please write. Mrs. Kena Dupont, Alma Center, Wis.

1st Cav. Div.—Will sincerely appreciate anyword from men who knew my nephew, Pvt. John P. (Whitey) Harrick, Jr., missing in action since Aug. 16, 1950, near Waegan. Arrived in Pusan Aug. 11, 1950, as member of 8069 Replacement Bn. Write Mrs. Otto C. Cox, 525 N, Dauphin St., Allentown, Pa.

Co. G, 7th Regt., 1st Marine Div.—Am very

Aug. 16, 1950, near Waegan. Arrived in Pusan Aug. 11, 1950, as member of 8069 Replacement Bn. Write Mrs. Otto C. Cox, 525 N. Dauphin St. Allentown, Pa.

Co. G, 7th Regt., 1st Marine Div.—Am very anxious to hear from anyone who can tell me anything about my husband, Pfc. Gerald R. Brookamire, missing since Oct. 6, 1952, or from anyone who knows about this company. Write Mrs. Gerald R. Brookamire, C/o Henry Gluyze, Houtzdale, Pa.

Co. H, 5th Infantry—Pvt. William A. Shaffer, missing since April 22, 1951; Sister will appreciate any word about him. Service comrades please write Mrs. George W. Seitz, P. O. Box 32, Metzger Road, Red Hook, N. Y.

Co. C, 8th Cav. Regt., 1st Cav. Div.—Pvt. Basil Keklak was listed as missing in action Aug., 1950; three months later was declared dead; no further word received. Will appreciate hearing from service comrades who know anything about him, and from parents of boys who were with this company. Mrs. Mary Keklak, 227 Lackawanna St., Jermyn, Pa.

Co. E, 23rd RCT, 2nd Div.—Will service comrades of Pvt. Roger J. Kraft, missing since July 24, 1951, while on patrol near Oryu, Korea, please write. Six men were reported missing from patrol, body of one was found later; three others were on PW list—Pfc. Donald L. Anderson, John R. Dunn, Jose A. Hinojosa. Will parents or friends of these men please write they may have information. John F. Kraft, 4928 N. Kedvale Ave., Chicago 30, Ill.

U.S. Military Advisory Group to Rep. of Korea, 8th ROK Army Div.—Will anyone who has information regarding our son, Capt. Fred Donald Pickering, (one of advisory group to 8th ROK Div.) cut off in the vicinity of Hongchon, Feb. 13, 1951, please write to his parents. Mr. and Mrs. Fred R. Pickering, 13 Chestnut St., Pittsfield, N. H.

Refresher Course for Vets

Midland County Selective Service Board No. 58, Midland, Michigan, under the Chairmanship of George F. Metcalf, has set up a GI educational service that seems to be the best approach to the problem of assisting new vets to get back into schools. With the cooperation of the Midland High School and the Board of Education, the Selective Service Board has organized a refresher course for vets who are high school graduates and who plan to go to college next year under the Korean GI Bill. First class started on November 3. The vets pay their own way, so that when time comes to take advantage of the GI training they will start out without deductions.

THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS OCTOBER 31, 1952

ASSETS Cash on hand and on deposit....\$ 375,660.64

Recelvables
Inventories
Invested Funds
Permanent Trusts:
Overseas Graves Decoration
Trust Fund\$ 255,484.18
Employees' Retirement
Trust Fund 1,263,869.37 1,519,353.55
Real Estate 973,972.65
Furniture and Fixtures, less
depreciation 288,217.67
Deferred Charges
\$4,642,468.70

LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE AND NET WORTH

Current Liabilities \$ 396.828.17
Funds restricted as to use 115,876.62
Deferred Income 1.208,693.64
Permanent Trusts:
Overseas Graves Decoration
Trust\$ 255,484.18
Employees' Retirement
Trust 1,263,869.37 1,519,353.55
Net Worth:
Restricted Capital:
Reserve Fund 23,464.13
Restricted Fund. 17,939.98
Reserve for construction
Wash, Office., 58,213.44
Real Estate 973,972.65
1,073,590.20
Unrestricted Capital:
Excess of Income over Expense
10 Months 328,126.52 1,401,716,72
10 Months 328,120.32 1,401,716.72

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Society of the 28th Division-Annual conven-tion, Harrisburg, Pa., July 22-25. Includes vets both WWs and Korea. Reservations from Robert Laskowski, Treas., 13 S. Market Sq., Harrisburg,

Pa. 94th Div. Assn., (WW2)-Reunion, New York City, July 23-26; New Yorker Hotel. Information from Bernard Frank, Chairman, Commonwealth

City, July 23-25; New Yorker Hotel. Information from Bernard Frank, Chairman, Commonwealth Bldg., Allentown, Pa.

USS Ommaney Bay, (CVE 79), and Composite Squadron 75, Task Force 77.7—Annual dinner commemorating 8th anniversary of ship's sinking. New York City, Jan. 3, 7 pm.; 77th Division Club, 28 East 39th St. Details from John J. Cassidy, N. Y. State Div. of Vet Affairs, Room 1115, 111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

113th Cavalry—Reunion, Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 10-11; Hotel Fort Des Moines, Eligibles include ex-members and wives of 1st Iowa Cav., Ji13th Cav. Regt., 113 Cav. Group, Mecz., 113th Cav. Sqdrn, Mecz., and 125th Cav. Sqdrn, Mecz., Info and details from The Red Horser, Inc., 3207 5th Ave., Des Moines 13, Iowa.

308th Infantry Post No. 308—34th annual reunion dinner, New York City, January 31; Grand Street Boy's Club, 106 West 55th St. Reservations from A. Clayton, 28 East 39th St., New York City.

City, 557th Bomb Sqdrn., 387th Bomb Grp., (M)— Reunion, New York City, Feb. 13-15; Hotel Governor Clinton. Contact Bob Sarason, Hotel Governor Clinton, 7th Ave. at 31st St., New

Governor Clinton, 7th Ave. at 31st St., New York 1, N. Y.
713th Railway Operating Vets-8th annual reunion, Fort Worth, Texas, June 12-13; Texas Hotel. Write Marvin Krinke, 1200 LaFond Ave., St. Paul 4, Minn., for details.
89th Chemical Mortar Bn.—7th annual reunion, Indianapolis, Ind., June 26-27; Hotel Severin. Contact Willis D. Barrett, 1751 East Run Parkway, Indianapolis, Ind.
Naval Flotilla, Base 6, USS Dixie, Newport, R. I., T. S. (WWI)—Reunion and banquet, Fort Wayne, Ind., July 4. Write R. O. Levell, Chairman, Box 163, New Castle, Ind.
187th Airborne Regt. Combat Team Assn.—1st annual convention, San Francisco, Cal., July 3-5. (In service in Korea). All members write Paul C. Deramo, Secy., 359 West 9th St., Pittsburg, Cal.

Cal.
912th Ordnance HAM Co.—2nd annual reunion,
Berkeley, Cal., July 11; Claremont Hotel. Info and
reservations contact Alfred J. Musante, Chairman, 3020 Colby St., Berkeley 5, Cal.
Co. E, 222nd Inf., 42nd (Rainbow) Div.,
(WW2)—Reunion, Chicago, Ill., July 12-14. Write
Anthony P. Milauskas, 25 Canton St., Brockton
39, Mass.

COMRADES IN DISTRESS

927th Guard Sydrn., Sheppard Field, Texas—Will Kenneth Schereifer, formerly Iowa, please write. Need statement for claim. Clayton F. Koch, Rt 3, Vilonia, Ark.
233rd Searchlight Bn., South Pacific—Will Capt. Charles O. Churchill, Chaplain, and others who knew me in service please write; was jeep driver. Claim pending. Eugene Colby, Loyal, Wis.
U. S. Navy—Need to locate men who served with me, particularly Chief Machinist Mate Frank Merrell; S/2c Joe Legg, Carpenters Mate 3/c R. L. Clemmons, and SF Bernard C. Rice. Statements needed. Herschel S. Moore, Rt 1, Box 58-B, Gladewater, Texas.

meeded. Herschel S. Moore, Rt 1, Box 58-B, Gladewater, Texas.

Co. E, 123rd Inf., 31st Div., (WW1)—Will Capt. Sevelle, Lt. James or Sgt. Mack O'Neil, believed to be in Mobile, Ala., please write. Statements needed for claim. Louie G. Roberts, 385-F Maple St., Warner Robins, Ga.

U. S. Navy, Little Creek, Va.—Will men who were with me at this station, August and September, 1946, when I suffered an injury to right shoulder, please write. Claim pending. Norman L. Plouffe, (S/1c) 38 West St., Woonsocket, R. I. Balboa Park Naval Hospital, San Diego, Cal.—Will anyone who was in hospital with my late husband, John Sadoski, in Dec., 1944, and Jan. 1945, please write. Need help to obtain widow's pension. Mrs. John Sadoski, 213 West 5th St., West Frankfort, Ill.

Co. C, 318th Inf., 80th Div., (WW1)—Will anyone who was with me in Nov., 1918, when I was gassed, please write. Need help to complete claim. Joseph Staruch, 2927 Hartman St., N. S. Pittsburgh 12, Pa.

gassed, please write. Need help to complete claim. Joseph Staruch, 2927 Hartman St., N. S. Pittsburgh 12. Pa.

591st TSS, Flight D498, Kessler Field, Miss.—Will anyone who remembers me having a sprained back, Sept., 1942, while in basic training, please write. Claim pending. James E. Perry, P. O. Box 52, Mt. Holly, Ark.

1st Signal Bn.—Need information about and present address of Minor H. Poole, WW1 vet., last known address Akron, Ohio, in 1918. Settlement of estate. Please contact A. Poole, 66 Hermitage, Camden, S. C.

830 Amphibian Truck Co., Germany to Manila; 75th Amphibian Truck Co., Germany to Manila; 75th Amphibian Truck Co., Manila to Kure, Japan; 818th Ordnance Depot Co., Kure to Yokohama Ordnance Base; 3019th Ordnance BEK Co., Yokohama—Will anyone who remembers me being sick while with these outfits please write. Need statements. Claim pending. John Vitomski, Englishtown, N. J.

77th Div.—S/Sgt. Carl Douglas Adkins, wounded in action on Okinawa and later died in hospital. Will any service comrade who was with him at the time of wounding or death please write. Need statement. Mrs. Orville Adkins, Thealka, Ky.

Field Hosp. Co. 3, 1st Div., (WW1)—Will John

Need statement. Mrs. Oryme Adams, Ky.

Field Hosp. Co. 3, 1st Div., (WW1)—Will John Patrick, or anyone who knows his present address, please write. Need statement for claim. Anton J. (Tony) Forgon, 4913 San Luis Pl., N. W., Alburquerque, N. Mex.

Co. E. 165th Inf., (WW1)—Will anyone who remembers Thomas D. Scully, please contact his wife who needs statements for claim. Write Mrs. Mildred Scully, 1228 Commonwealth Ave., Bron. 72. N. Y.

wife who needs statements for claim. Write Mis. Mildred Scully, 1228 Commonwealth Ave., Bronx 72, N. Y.
Station Hospital, Freeman Field, Seymour, Ind.—Urgently need address of Capt. Annelle Haralson, Chief Nurse in Dec., 1943; also Gran-nille C. McCollum, Post Surgeon, Appalachicola, Fla., in October, 1944. Claim pending, please write. W. Rose Goodman Susens, Minong, Wis. 1848th SCU, Fort Hood, Texas—Need to locate Lt. Koons, CO, M/Sgt. George Fowler and others who remember me. Statements needed to complete claim. Write Earl Mansee, P. O. Box 31, Parsons, Kans.
21st General Hospital, Medical Center, Exposition Grounds, Naples, Italy—Will the Army Nurse who helped me at evening Mass in Medical Center chapel, Sept., 1944, please write. Your help is needed. Charles Boyle, 38 Mozart St., Jamaica Plain 30, Mass.
21th Co., 7th Battalion, Ordnance, (WW1)—

Plain 30, Mass.

24th Co., 7th Battalion, Ordnance, (WW1)—
Will anyone who remembers me please write.
Need help for claim. Camillo S. Battisto, Vico II
Santa Maria 4, Chieti, Italy.

147th Signal Co., 7th Armored Div.—Need to
hear from men with me in France when I hurt
my back and received treatment for it, particularly Cpl. Theodore Gorley, Pfc. James Rooker
and Pfc. McCormack. Claim pending for serviceconnection. Anton Pencik, Rt. 3, El Campo,
Texas.

43rd Station Hospital-300th Gen. 43rd Station Hospital—300th Gen. Hospital, Naples—Need to locate Capt. (or Major) Matthew Debusky, MC, formerly Baltimore; was with 43rd in North Africa and Italian campaigns, 1943. Need statements for claim. Catherine M. Pothier, R.N., U.S.V.A. Hospital, Bedford, Mass. Co. M, 137th Inf., 35th Div.—If you served in this outfit between July, 1944, and May 9, 1945, kindly contact Irvine Kessler, 1507 36th St., N.E., Canton, Ohio. Needs help in proving claim. 12th Photo Sqdrn.—Need to get name and ad-

12th Photo Sqdrn.-Need to get name and address of the Medical Officer with this outfit in (Continued on page 36)

SANDLIN ANNOUNCES POST HISTORY CONTEST FOR '53

Details of the 1953 Post History Contest have been announced by Monte C. Sandlin, of Florence, Alabama, National Historian of The American Legion. He urged all American Legion Posts to enter the contest. Deadline for entries is August 15.

Actually there will be two contests one for Posts whose histories cover 34 years and the other for Posts 10 years or younger. In the first category, the grand prize will be \$150 for the national winner, \$100 for the runner-up, and \$50 for third place. In the other, the top prize will be \$100 for the winner and \$50 for the runner-up.

All histories entered must include a title page, foreword, photograph and brief biographical sketch of the person for whom the Post is named, a table of contents and the Preamble to the Legion

Constitution.

All histories will be judged on the following basis: Comprehensiveness, 30 points; arrangement, 25 points; accuracy (points will not be given, but inaccuracies will have a disqualifying effect); readability, 15 points; illustration, 10 points; table of contents and index, 15 points, and special features, 5 points.

A complete outline of suggestions for the preparation of a Post history may be obtained from the National Historian by writing to National Headquarters.

ATTENDANCE RECORDS SET BY OLD-TIMERS IN LEGION

Faithful service and regular attendance at Post meetings by a number of Legion veterans is reflected in the mail in response to a news note about the record set by Service Officer Hermann A. Wenige, Lawrence Capehart Post No. 35, Jeffersonville, Indiana, published in

62 WAR VETERAN MEMBERS ENROLLED IN NEW SENATE

When the new U. S. Senate meets on January 3 for the first session of the 83rd Congress, 62 war veterans will answer the roll call. Of this number 60 are members of The American Legion, according to a survey made by Miles D. Kennedy, Director of the Legion's National Legislative Committee. There are 34 non-veteran members, completing the entire membership of 96. Survey of war veteran and Legionnaire membership in the House has not been completed.

At least 29 of the Governors of the 48 States are members of The American Legion, 21 of them as a result of the November 4 elections.

the November number of this magazine. Orville C. Ackerman, Hackettstown, New Jersey, was discharged at Indianapolis in early 1919, and was in attendance at the initial meeting called to select delegates to represent the recently discharged veterans at the St. Louis Caucus, May 8-10, 1919. When he removed to Hackettstown in October of that year he found Blue Ridge Post No. 164 in process of organization. Joining up at once, he has missed but few Post meetings in the 34 years; has served the Post as Commander twice, and in many other capacities. He was County Commander in 1936-37, and is one of the pillars of the Post as a membership-getter.

Another New Jersey Legionnaire with a long attendance record is Angelo Marconi, Service Officer of Mays Landing Post No. 254, whose attendance record was almost perfect from 1925 to 1951. Skipped a few meetings because of employment, but is back in regular attendance. He has served as Post Commander, 10 years as Post Adjutant, and as Service Officer for the last 15 years.

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AIR SERVICE POST PAYS HONOR 10 ARTHUR GODFREY

A high tribute was paid to Arthur Godfrey, one of America's best known radio and TV celebrities, by Air Service Post No. 501, New York City, at a dinner meeting at the Hotel Astor on the evening of November 4. More than 600 Legionnaires, guests, and an array of notables which included General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force, were in attendance. Legionnaire Godfrey, who is Vice Commander of Air Service Post, was presented the Post's McGough Memorial Award as "aviation's best friend of 1952." The presentation was made by Past Post Commander Harry Bruno, who is himself a holder of the coveted McGough Award.

Continuing Member Plan

Smith-Schultz Post No. 222, Canajoharie, New York, whose annual membership ranges around 400, has had a continuing member plan in operation for more than 10 years, reports Legionnaire Everett K. Miller. The benefits are not limited by age or length of membership in the Post, but is open to all members who become incapacitated for any reason so that he is unable to continue regular employment. The Post fund keeps the member in good standing. Post dues are fixed at \$3.

COMRADES IN DISTRESS

(Continued from page 35)

(Continued from page 35)

Italy in 1944-45. Help needed on claim, Jewel M. Barnett, P. O. Box 417, Hoxie, Ark. Sq. S 370, 5th AAF Base Unit, Lowry Field, Colo.—Will anyone serving with me this station, particularly Bob Gray, please write. Statements needed for claim. Kenneth Dostert, 770 Ohio St., St. Paul, Minn.

Supply Co., 4th Infantry, (WW1)—Need statements from men who served with my late husband, Roy Rodman, (Wagoner); will anyone who remembers him please write. Mrs. L. Rodman, RD 1, Brewerton, N. Y.

Walter Junior Stone—Enlisted USMC, San Francisco, October, 1941; medically discharged at Great Lakes Hospital fall of 1943. Will anyone who knows his present address please communicate with Horace J. Eggmann, Jr., Attorney, 400 Metropolitan Bldg., East St. Louis, Ill. Settlement of estate.

Harvey Lee Kirk—Enlisted for WW2 service from Clewiston, Fla. Will relatives please contact D. G. Pearcy, Hendry County Service Officer, Box 1250, Clewiston, Fla.

Donald Eugene McLellan—Served with 20th Hospital, Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 3, 1951; was in Bethlehem, Pa., in Dec., 1951 but gave no address, Rated 100 percent disabled; in hospitals most of time since 1923. Will anyone who has information about him, please write. Bennett McLellan, (guardian), Route 1, Box 605, Aptos, Cal.

115th Air Force Base Unit—Will anyone who

information about him, please write, Bennett McLellan, (guardian), Route 1, Box 605, Aptos, Cal.

115th Air Force Base Unit—Will anyone who remembers me in service while stationed in England, please write. Need statements to establish claim, Frank E. Hancock, 289½ Main St. Somersworth, N. H.

Battery D, 13th AA Training Bn., Fort Eustis, Va., 1943—Will anyone who remembers Walter C. Meadors, student cook, who fell and suffered injuries while running obstacle course in Oct., 1943, please write. Need statements for claim, particularly from Capt. Silby J. Gillis, CO., Lts. R. V. Humphreys, G. K. Wulliams, E. A. Gidcump, R. M. Gerhart, and 1st Sgt. R. S. Harris. Write Walter C. Meadors, Rt. 1, Clinton, S. C.

335th Field Hospital, 309th Sanitary Train, 84th Div. (WW1)—Men who served in France with Richard S. Wedding are urged to write, particularly Luther Wolf, Harry Mell, Elmer Budd and Hahn. Address Wayne Ridgway, 384 N. 19th St., Springfield, Ore.

Med. Det., 317th Sanitary Train, 92nd Div., (WW1)—Will the two medical officers on duty at Fort Des Moines, Oct., 1917, while on 4-day hike at Iowa State Park, and truck driver who hauled sick scldier back to Fort Des Moines, please write. Statements needed to prove claim. Shelby Lockett, 1310 E. Alamo, Brenham, Texas.

Veterans



A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

HIGH COURT RULES ON GI BENEFICIARIES:

Supreme Court of the United States handed down decisions on November 17 in two NSLI insurance cases of importance to every vet policyholder. . . . Court ruled in the two cases that GI insurance policies may be paid only to living persons - not to the estates of intended beneficiaries. ... Cases heard were in suits brought up from Massachusetts and New York where the beneficiaries died before making claim for insurance of dead servicemen, whose deaths occurred before July 31, 1946.... Highest Court held under law then in effect that beneficiary did not have vested right in payment of benefits and that benefits did not pass to his estate, but reverted to the estate of the insured. . . . Justice Clark, in majority decision, said "Congress said what it meant and meant what it said. We hold that the award of accrued installments to the estates of deceased beneficiaries cannot stand."

However, effect of decision in the two specific cases is not as sweeping as newspaper reports indicate. . . . NSLI Act was amended on July 31, 1946, permitting insured servicemen and veterans to designate anyone, including estate of the insured, as beneficiaries. . . . Therefore, no deaths after July 31, 1946, are affected by the decision. . . . The decision stands as a warning signal to each one of the millions of USGLI and NSLI policyholders to re-check their policies and make sure that the designated beneficiaries—including alternate beneficiaries—are properly entered. . . . An hour spent in putting the policies in order may save months of wasting litigation.

WW2 VET LOAN RIGHTS UNDER KOREAN BILL:

WW2 veterans who have had service since the outbreak of the Korean war, June 27, 1950, who have sold the homes or farms they purchased with guaranteed loans under the WW2 GI Bill may now have new and full loan guarantees under the Korean GI Bill. . . . Same renewal of rights applies to veterans who have disposed of real property purchased with the aid of business loans which were guaranteed or insured under the WW2 GI Bill. . . . New amount of guaranty available under the Korean GI Bill to vets who used their loan guaranty benefits under the old law will be reduced by (1) The initial amount of guaranty on real property to which the vet still holds title. . . . (2) The initial amount of guaranty which is in default, and. . . . (3) The initial amount of the guaranty on a loan on which the VA has paid a claim.

WW2 vets who sell their homes and the purchasers assume the 4 percent GI loans will be given conditional certificates of eligibility when they apply for loan guaranty benefits under the Korean GI Bill. . . . These conditional

certificates will serve notice to the lender that the veteran's entitlement is subject to reduction owing to VA's liability on the original loan. . . . However, if no default or claim is outstanding on the WW2 loan on the date the new application is received from the lender, VA will issue a commitment for the full guaranty requested. . . . Veterans who sell their real property and pay off their original loan will be issued unconditional certificates of eligibility. . . . WW2 vets who qualify as post-war Korea vets and who still hold title to property will not receive the balance of guaranty remaining under the original GI Bill. . . . This balance will be cancelled and re-issued under the new Korean GI Bill.

WW2 vets who have business loans not involving real property still outstanding may obtain full guaranty benefits for homes or farms under the Korean GI Bill without disposing of their businesses. . . . Deadline for using loan guaranty benefits under the WW2 GI Bill for most veterans who have not served since June 27, 1950, is July 25, 1957. . . . WW2 vets who also served since the beginning of the Korean campaign, like all post-Korea veterans, have until 10 years from the end of the present emergency — a date to be determined by either a concurrent resolution of Congress or Presidential proclamation — to use their loan guaranty benefits.

STATE VET BONUSES INCOME TAX EXEMPT:

War veterans, both WW1 and 2, have received a bonus or gratuity from several States within the past year. . . . Inquiries coming to Vet Letter indicate that many vets are uncertain about listing the payment as part of their income for Federal income tax purposes. . . . Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled that the war bonus is, in effect, a gift—and therefore is not to be included in the taxable income of the veteran receiving such a bonus. . . This will be good news to a lot of vets who are beginning to worry about making up their 1952 Federal income tax returns.

* *

GI STUDENTS TO GET PAY FROM START:

Veterans training under the Korean GI Bill will get their GI allowance checks from the date they started class. even though there's been an unavoidable delay by the States in approving schools. . . . VA has announced that it has authorized its Regional Offices to back-date school approvals, when they are finally received from State agencies responsible for making them. . . . Retroactive approvals may go back to either August 20, 1952, date the new GI training program became effective, or to the date when the veteran enrolled in class — whichever came later. . . In that way, vet-students may be paid for all the time they spent in

the classroom—so long as it was after August 20—and not just from the date the State approved their school.

State approval of a school is a "must" under the Korean Gl Bill. . . . In many instances the flood of fall enrollments came about before the State agencies had a chance to act. . . . Result was that a large number of vets started classes in schools that had not been approved. . . . VA has emphasized that even though a vet may be entitled to retroactive payments, he can't get his money until after the State has approved his school. . . . But when he does get it, the check will cover all the time he's been in training after August 20.

* * * *

STILL TIME TO CONVERT GI INSURANCE:

Millions of WW2 veterans who hold 5-year or 8-year GI term life insurance still may convert to permanent plans of Gl insurance with guaranteed values that term policies do not have. . . . The only G1 life insurance which may not be converted under present laws is the special 5-year nonconvertible term policy that is issuable to vets with service since June 27, 1950 under Servicemen's Indemnity and Insurance Acts of 1951. . . . Conversion rights of NSLI were not affected by this law. . . . Therefore, nearly 5 million NSLI term policies, with face value of \$38.6 billion, now in force by payment or waiver of premiums may be converted to one or more of the 6 permanent plans-ordinary life, 20-pay life, 30-pay life, and 3 endowment plans. . . . These policies may be converted upon application to VA at any time before the term periods expire. . . . No physical examination is required, but vet must pay the first premium of the converted policy with his application.

Other millions of NSLI term policies which have been permitted to lapse for non-payment of premiums may also be reinstated and converted upon application to VA before their terms expire. . . . Two monthly premiums are required with such applications—one for the grace month of coverage after lapse of the term policy and the other for the first monthly premium on the new converted policy. . . . A physical examination also is required if the term policy has been lapsed three months or longer.

Term policies seem cheaper in rate, but if the vet lives until his 50s and 60s the cost will be very much greater. . . . WW2 vets can do well to take a tip from the experience of WW1 vets who held their USGL1 in term policies, who now pay nearly double the monthly premium that ordinary life would have cost them 25 or 30 years ago. . . Term policies provide coverage against death only. . . They must be renewed every 5 years at progressively higher premium rates, based on attained age at time of renewal. . . . Permanent plan policies have a fixed rate from the beginning. . . And they have guaranteed values—loan, cash surrender, extended term insurance and reduced paid-up insurance—which term policies do not have.

* * * *

CANADIAN POW MALTREATMENT AWARDS:

Canada is paying its WW2 servicemen who were prisoners of war of Germany and Japan a maltreatment award of \$1 a day, similar to the current award being paid to U.S. veterans by the War Claims Commission. . . . Americans who served with Canadian forces are eligible. . . . Payment automatic to POWs held by Japan. . . . Vets held in Europe eligible only if prisoners of organizations declared criminal by Nuremburg Tribunal, such as Gestapo, Leader-

ship Corps, SS, SD.... Funds for award, as in the case of U.S. awards, derived from German and Japanese reparations and assets seized during the war.... Applications from The War Claims Branch, Secretary of State's Department, West Block, Ottawa, Canada.

* * * *

WW2 POWS NOW IN SERVICE NOT PENALIZED:

Prisoners of War of WW2 who are in active duty in Korea, or are now held as prisoners of war again, will not be deprived of benefits due them under the forced labor and inhumane treatment provisions of Public Law 303 because of inability to file claim on or before deadline, April 3, 1953. . . . War Claims Commission's regulation takes care of such eligible claimants on submitting satisfactory evidence that the WW2 POW was in active service in Korea, or had been recaptured and was being held by enemy forces.

* * * *

NEW CIVIL SERVICE APPEALS PROCEDURE:

Civil Service Commission has adopted new procedures to handle veterans' appeals in dismissal and demotion cases. . . . New program restricts duplicate hearings and requires presentation of all pertinent evidence at the first stage of the appeal. . . . Agencies must give full-scale hearings to all veterans, with all the evidence presented at that time. . . . If the decision within the agency where he works is adverse to the veteran, he may still take the case to the Commission, but the Commission believes the new system will end most cases at the agency level.

* * * *

NO NEW YORK STATE BOUNTY LANDS:

Someone, some place, started a rumor that New York State had bounty lands for distribution to war veterans, and thus started a string of inquiries to service offices, Vet Letter, and to the State offices at Albany... Secretary of State Thomas J. Curran set the matter right when he issued a statement saying that the last of the State bounty lands (authorized for service in the American Revolution) were parceled out some 150 years ago... Homesteadminded veterans can still find Government land, but they will have to go farther west... Write Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C., for list of reclaimed and homestead lands available.

CALIFORNIA GI HOME LOAN RATE:

Interest rate paid by California veterans who finance farms and homes will continue at 3 percent until September, 1953. . . . Rate, unchanged since 1946, is reviewed each year by California Veterans' Board. . . . Interest rate applied to some 38,000 long term contracts held by California war veterans. . . . Vets born in California and those who enter service from that State can borrow up to \$8,500 for home purchases and up to \$15,000 for farm financing under their State entitlements.

ROTC FIRING SQUADS FOR LAST HONORS:

Volunteer ROTC firing squads—eight riflemen and a bugler—are authorized to perform the military honors at burials of servicemen and women who have died while on active duty or on the retired list, when Army or veterans' organizations squads cannot attend. . . . Addition of ROTC squads to the list of those authorized was recently announced in an amendment to Service Regulations.

The ABCs of Appliance Buying

(Continued from page 17)

An electric iron is one appliance that is found in almost every home where there is electricity. Because its life is relatively long, it should be carefully selected, even though its initial cost, comparatively speaking, is not large. First of all, it is important to purchase an iron of correct weight, Since ironing is accomplished by heat usually in the presence of water vapor, any pressure above that required to flatten wrinkles and make good contact between the cloth and the soleplate of the iron is unnecessary. Experts consider that there is no advantage in a heavy iron or one weighing more than 3 to 31/2 pounds. The automatic thermostat control of heat on an iron is, of course, a primary requirement. Non-automatic irons are unsatisfactory in many respects and their use involves a definite fire hazard. In order to achieve light weight and still obtain even heat distribution, aluminum is extensively used instead of chromeplated iron for soleplates. Some users, however, prefer the chrome-plated irons because they are less susceptible to scratching. In selecting an iron, be sure that the temperature settings for various fabrics are clearly marked and easily read. The many new synthetic fabrics require that careful attention be given to the temperature applied to them and indeed, some, like acetate (formerly called "rayon"), are permanently ruined by too hot an iron.

The combination steam and dry irons which run \$6 to \$9 higher in price than the conventional electric iron are considered to be worth the extra charge to the homemaker who does considerable home pressing. In tests made by Consumers' Research, the steam iron feature was found to be superior to a dry iron for work on nylon, silk, and some rayon materials. No dampening was necessary. In addition, the steam iron saved the bother of using a press cloth on some woolens. The same advantages, however, did not always apply to ironing linen, some cotton, and some rayon fabrics. Practically speaking, the decision of whether to buy an iron with the steam iron feature should be determined by how much home pressing is done by a particular family.

There are two types of steam irons. One called the "kettle" type is essentially a vessel containing water, mounted over a heated soleplate. The water is heated inside this vessel by the electric current until it boils and steams. The other type is known as the "flashboiler" iron, which has a reservoir, either separate from the iron or contained within the iron itself, so arranged that the water drops from the reservoir

upon a hot plate, which converts it instantly into steam. The flash-boiler type is considered safer than the kettle type because there is less danger that steam pressure will be built up within the iron.

An electric toaster of some type is in common use in nearly every household. There are three general types of electric toasters: the old-fashioned or non-automatic kind which toasts one side of the bread at a time and is operated manually; the semi-automatic kind which toasts both sides of the bread at once and has a timing mechanism intended to turn off the current at the proper interval; and the automatic toaster which toasts both sides, shuts off the heat, and in addition moves the toast to a position partly outside the appliance when toasting is finished. The two types first mentioned are considered somewhat obsolete, although it should be noted that the old-fashioned. non-automatic type has the advantage of being simple and inexpensive, and requires little or no servicing. It should be given consideration where a toaster is needed for only temporary or occasional use or where economy in outlay is a primary consideration.

The fully automatic toaster, however, is the most popular type today, in spite of the fact that it sells at a price several times as high as a good non-automatic toaster.

The first requirement of any electrical appliance is dependability and it has been the experience of experts at Consumers' Research that automatic toasters tend to be somewhat variable in quality. In the course of laboratory tests, some models of high-priced brands had to be

returned more than once for repairs before tests could be completed. The mechanisms that controlled the "color" of the toast (light, medium, dark), failed to meet minimum requirements of fairly uniform toasting of successive pairs of slices. In fact, of 13 makes tested only two gave fairly good performance in this respect, It is the opinion of some observers that many recently-made automatic toasters do not provide as dependable operation as did the best automatic toasters of fifteen years ago. Apparently there still remains much development work for the engineers and scientific experts in this field. The consumer is especially advised to purchase an automatic toaster from a reputable dealer who will undertake to replace the appliance if it fails to perform satisfactorily from the

Back in 1937, it took twice as many kilowatt-hours and cost three times as much to operate an electric refrigerator as for an equivalent box today, according to tests carried out by Consumers' Research, which has reported performance characteristics of over 100 refrigerators in that interval.

An important consideration in choosing a refrigerator is the size to purchase, and the present trend is toward larger-size units. As a general rule, it is suggested that the 6-cubic foot size is the minimum for a family of two, and one extra cubic foot is necessary for each additional two persons. Other points to be considered in making a choice are the amount of entertaining a family does, the kinds of fresh food and the quantities to be stored, and the



frequency of store purchases. There is a trend in many sections toward making major purchases only once a week.

In the new refrigerators, the automatic defrosting device is making its appearance as an inherent part of the refrigerator design. Probably it will be a useful feature, for most homemakers regard the defrosting operation as an unpleasant chore. At the present time, however, automatic defrosting is a somewhat dubious advantage, for most of the automatically defrosting refrigerators so far available have shown significant and somewhat annoying faults. Probably within a year or two, these difficulties will be cleared up and builtin automatic defrosting devices will be more dependable and trustworthy.

Nearly all the most recent refrigerators feature a full-width freezing chamber in which the consumer is able to store considerably more frozen food than with earlier models. Unfortunately these chambers, with rare exceptions, do not maintain as low a temperature as is required for proper storage of frozen foods. They are especially unsuited to the storage of ice cream, which needs to be kept many degrees below the freezing point of water. On this account, the homemaker will do well to weigh carefully a decision on buying a late-model refrigerator and discount the claimed advantages for the larger freezing storage space now being furnished.

Tests by Consumers' Research have indicated that the cost of operation of a typical combination refrigeratorfreezer was approximately twice the cost of operation of a standard refrigerator. The much greater monthly expenditure may be justified in certain cases from the standpoint of convenience, but the consumer should be fully aware of the extra money to be paid out each month in order to gain a relatively small amount of freezer space. The householder who really needs a considerable amount of freezer space will probably be better off with a standard refrigerator and a small separate freezer.

Looking at the purchase of a freezer strictly from an economy angle, it will afford real economy only for those who grow or raise a major part of their food supply or who can obtain fresh food at wholesale or near wholesale prices. The cost of using a freezer is substantial at average rates for electricity. Indeed, the depreciation and servicing cost of the freezer itself may easily run to \$50 per year for a 12cubic-foot box. On a 12-cubic-foot box priced at \$400, a reasonable estimate for repairs and adjustments per year is \$8, with an expected life of 10 years. Operating costs based on an average electric rate of 2¢ per kilowatt-hour would amount to something like \$2.25 per month. The cost per pound for freezing and storing food is put at 11 cents to 25 cents. The University of Connecticut Extension Service has reported that a 20-cubic-foot freezer would cost about \$140 a year to operate, and if used to store 700 pounds of food per year, the freezing and storing cost would be 20 cents per pound.

The chest-type freezers are a better choice for many homes than the upright ones, though they may seem less convenient. On the other hand, the long units of the chest type are often very hard to get through doorways and into cellars. Chest-type freezers, as a rule, cost substantially less to operate than freezers of the upright type with a front closing door and the same thickness of insulation, and the chest freezer will also require less frequent defrosting.

No household today is considered complete without at least one vacuum cleaner. Household vacuum cleaners are basically of two different designs. One which uses a revolving brush depends upon both suction and brushing, or suction combined with brushing and beating, for its dirt-removing action. The other type depends on suction only and has no motor-driven parts inside the nozzle through which the dirt is picked up. This second type is available in both upright and tank-type models. Some models have an adjustable brush or comb attached to the nozzle to assist in removing lint, hair, and other surface soil. Each of these kinds of vacuum cleaners has its own particular advantage with regard to home cleaning. The upright with revolving brush, among other advantages, will leave most rug surfaces with smooth, even surface appearance. On a rug which has a deep pile, the nozzle of the tank type cleaner tends to leave an irregular or mottled appearance. One of the definite advantages of the tank cleaners is the small headroom required at the point where the nozzle is attached, thus permitting cleaning closer to furniture, baseboards, and radiators. The tank type is also more adaptable to the use of attachments. In recent tests made by Consumers' Research, the better upright cleaners, with revolving brush, were more effective in removing dirt rapidly than typical tank cleaners.

Many of the so-called improvements in vacuum cleaner designs of recent date have been brought about largely to provide salesmen with new talking points. Any vacuum cleaner, no matter what its age, that is still functioning effectively is likely to render even better service if a few dollars are spent in having it cleaned and oiled or, if need be, reconditioned. Some of the changes in newer models include more powerful motors and disposable paper filters.

The latter feature is helpful, but for most users not worth the discarding of a functioning vacuum cleaner for a more expensive new one. It is worth noting, too, that a powerful motor does not in itself assure fast, efficient cleaning. It should be kept in mind also that it is unlikely that a paper or cloth filter or any other dust-removal method used in a vacuum cleaner will be effective in removing all the allergy-producing dust and pollen from the air in a room, or in "purifying" the air.

The prospective purchaser will be wise not to allow his decision to be influenced by colorful demonstrations of floor polishing, disinfecting, deodorizing, fumigating, "de-mothing," humidifying, spray painting, air conditioning, dust removing, and pet grooming. Such sales demonstrations prove little with respect to the real worth of a cleaner, which should be evaluated not for its gadgets but as an appliance for quickly and effectively removing dirt from rugs and carpets.

Is it cheaper to send the family laundry out or do it at home? The answer, according to a number of time and cost studies, is that it is cheaper to do it at home, provided the homemaker does the work herself.

There are three types of washing machines made at the present time: The automatic, such as the Bendix; the semi-automatic in which the flow of wash water must be shut off manually when the correct amount has entered the tub, such as the Blackstone; and the non-automatic washer such as the various wringer machines and the Easy Spindrier. The semi-automatic and fully automatic machines are about the same in price. The non-automatic washer is the least expensive.

The choice between a non-automatic washing machine and an automatic washer is a decision the housewife must make in the light of her own needs and how much she can afford to invest. Both types have their advantages and disadvantages, Automatic washers eliminate much of the effort in home laundering, but commonly have the inconvenience of being able to handle only one load of clothes in the 20-46 gallons (up to 56 gallons if pre-soak is included) of water required and within the 30 to 66 minutes required for complete operation. The non-automatic washers permit easy re-use of both wash and rinse water. The non-automatic machine, however, will require the housewife's attention throughout the process, and the washing period needs to be properly timed for most effective results. Although there are two automatic machines that have features permitting re-use of suds water, they require an additional investment in either double laundry tubs, or a tub and an additional

connection to the drain for emptying the rinse water. If an automatic machine is selected, it is important to make a proper selection of soap or detergent, for the effectiveness in washing clothes will be decreased greatly if too much or too little is used. Automatic washers with a cylinder rotating on a horizontal axis are not so effective in getting dirty clothes clean as either the nonautomatic machines or the automatic machines that have an agitator or a plunger. Except in families where there are soiled or greasy work clothes to wash, this factor may be of minor importance. In homes where the flow and pressure of water are low, automatic washers which have a timing device that controls the amount of water cannot be operated satisfactorily. The non-automatic washing machine with the power wringer is less expensive than machines with the spinner or centrifugal dryer. In spite of all safety releases, however, the power wringer is a potentially dangerous piece of equipment.

If it is planned to buy an automatic washer there are several requirements to be considered:

1. Hot water at not less than 140°F should be available and the supply must be adequate. With a machine which uses all or nearly all of the available hot water for the washing of a single load of clothes (roughly 14 to 30 gallons per average capacity of 8 pounds of clothes), it is essential to have a hot-water storage tank of adequate capacity. The 52-gallon size is a minimum for even the smallest family.

 Machines such as the Kenmore or the Whirlpool, which feature using the wash water more than once, require either double laundry tubs or a single laundry tub plus an additional connection to the drain for eniptying the rinse water.

 If an electric dryer is to be used, it will pay to select a washing machine which is efficient in removal of water from the clothes.

All the electric dryers use very large amounts of electric power, Some indeed require the maximum amount of current allowed on one rural house circuit, Dryers for 230-volt operation require a special 3-wire line which may cost \$40-\$50 to install.

Installation of a gas dryer requires extension of existing gas pipes, but gas dryers cost somewhat less to operate than electric dryers.

It has been generally conceded ever since electric stoves first appeared on the market that electricity has outstanding advantages of convenience in cooking. Very good temperature control is provided and more even distribution of heat is possible than with any other

type of fuel. No gases are produced to give an odor to the air of the kitchen. On the other hand, there are recognized disadvantages involved in cooking with electricity such as slowness in heating as compared with gas, poor broiling in many cases, and high cost for installation.

Operating costs for cooking with electricity and cooking with gas are coming closer together. It has been estimated that the average family uses about 110 kilowatt-hours per month for electric cooking. At the estimated average charge for electricity for cooking which is at the rate of about 21/4 cents per kilowatt-hour, it will cost about \$30 per year to operate an electric range.

With city gas, it has been estimated that a family of four uses 1600 cubic feet per month. This volume of gas at \$1.40 per thousand would come to about the same figure of \$30 per year. Where the choice lies between electricity and *bottled* gas, the electric stove will usually have a decided advantage.

In the matter of installation charges, a large New York City department store, for example, reported a charge of \$7.50 for the installation of a gas range. The installation of an electric range may run from \$50 to \$200 or more.

According to tests made by Consumers' Research, and figures put out by the Federal Power Commission, it will cost about \$2.15 per month to cook with kerosene, \$2.70 with manufactured city gas, \$5.15 with bottled (propane) gas, or \$3.40 with electricity to do the same amount of cooking.

Both gas and electric ranges give good temperature control, although gas

offers a slight advantage in this respect. Speed of heating of the surface units for the two kinds of ranges is now almost equal.

In view of the higher cost of "fuel" for an electric range, there are several factors making for greater efficiency that the prospective purchaser should keep in mind:

- 1. Make certain that the surface of each burner element is accurately flat. This can be checked by placing a straight-edge or steel rule along the diameter of the element in various directions. Variations greater than 1/50 of an inch should not be tolerated since they are likely to result in lower burner efficiency.
- 2. Be sure to use pans and kettles with flat bottoms that completely cover the burner element.
- 3. In many new electric ranges, the deep-well cooker element can be raised and used as a surface burner. It will be wise to check this feature on any make contemplated for purchase, since the family may not be enthusiastic about the food that is best prepared by long-time deep-well cooking, such as stews, soups, and "baked" beans, for example.

A gas stove purchased for use in the home should always be one that bears the approval of the American Gas Association (A.G.A.) indicating that the stove has met certain basic requirements with respect to safety of design and minimum standards of performance. It is important to bear in mind that operation of pilot lights costs money since a single pilot light is likely to cost \$4 to \$7 per year to operate with bottled gas; or about \$2 to \$3.50 per year on manufactured gas if properly adjusted.

Often one difference between deluxe



"Now taste some of mine, Mrs. Peevey!"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

and the standard stoves is the number of drawers for pots and pans. In this connection it is of interest to note that a number of kitchen designers hold that drawer space is uneconomical in a range.

Although it has been the custom to refer to the little woman as the home purchasing agent, it is generally suspected that it is the man of the household, particularly if he has some engineering training or a knowledge of mechanics, who makes an important contribution in selecting for the home the particular make or model of a major appliance.

Perhaps the reason the men of the household take such an interest in appliances is that they are like the family automobile in many respects. Just as you need to learn to drive a car, you need to know how to operate an appliance properly to get the maximum efficiency from it and it needs to be serviced properly and regularly. And do you know that like automobiles, appli-

ances have a depreciation factor? Last year's model of refrigerator, even if it is sitting on the floor of an appliance dealer brand new and unused, should



"Think I'll play it safe and take that one."

be reduced in price by a substantial percentage if it's offered now. There is in fact, a published *Trade-In Guide* to help dealers throughout the country in estimating allowances on appliances turned in on the purchasing of new ones. If last year's model has all the features that the prospective purchaser wants, there is every reason from the standpoint of economy to make the purchase at the indicated savings. Such reductions, however, are to be found only in more or less normal times. When there is a scarcity of products as there was during the last war, the laws of supply and demand affected prices, and people were even reported as paying premiums above the regular list price.

One last word of advice. No matter how efficient the appliance you buy, it is not self-maintaining. Like an automobile it will often need regular servicing. Read the instruction book carefully to get the most from its use and to operate it properly. Have it serviced at regular intervals, Don't expect good service from a complex device operated by someone who takes the attitude, "I can't be bothered with instruction books. Just show me where to turn it on and off."

To The Next Secretary Of State

(Continued from page 15)

We have been too modest. That Americans can be modest sounds fantastic. But we actually are modest when it comes to this. We boast about our skyscrapers and our blankets that heat automatically, and our most miles of railway, and our biggest this and biggest that.

This is not what most Asians are interested in. They know that even if the world were in the completest harmony, it would take several generations to bring sufficient of these things to Asia to matter to the average family. And the world isn't at harmony, and seems to be more warlike daily, and so the things that Americans boast about are not of primary concern to the Asians. They have grave doubts, too, whether our labor-saving and time-saving devices, and even our health-saving programs, do not aggravate rather than reduce present problems in Asia's grossly over-populated areas.

In Asia nobody ever gives anything away without a reason. Asians doubt, with justification, whether this is done anywhere in the world, or ever has been. Our failure to tie strings to our aid, merely arouses suspicion in people who haven't been told in simple, intelligible language what we wanted. The reds are doing the explaining instead, as part of their Hate America campaign.

The answer we gave, that the U.S. wants to raise their standard of living because this would help eliminate the conditions that give rise to such evils as communism, leaves much to be explained. The Asians see the people whose living standards have been raised,

and the intellectuals, taking the main role in communist movements. They cannot help but be impressed by the seeming logic in the communist analysis, especially when about the only contact the average person has with our stupendous programs is the way of life of the Americans employed in them—elaborate homes and big station wagons, rivalry for servants, and endless parties.

The communists say simply, and repeat it tirelessly, that the whole thing is an American conspiracy to put foreign countries under economic bondage and colonial enslavement. This has the advantage, at least, of being specific. Too many Asians have experienced the loss of all their land or money to a cunning usurer who first came with an offer to help. This is the favorite comparison of the red propagandists.

Americans themselves often unintentionally support this argument. They think that by denying any altruistic purpose, they will sound reasonable to their Asian acquaintances, and the great proportion of good in our actions will then be more readily recognized. All they accomplish is to seem to confirm the red charges, displaying ignorance of Asian mentality.

We have allowed ourselves to be softened up into brushing off our ideals as exaggerated or non-existent. How often I've heard some American say, in answer to a question about the motive for our aid program, "Of course we're selfish. The communists are our enemies, and we need friends to help us fight the reds. That's why we give aid; to get allies,"

This over-simplification might be excusable in an informed environment, which can detect the gag in the lines. All too frequently the American, in his effort to sound modern and hardboiled, appears only coldly calculating instead. This is only one instance of how we have succeeded in being our own worst publicists. In this, at least, when foreigners say we are naïve, they are right. Ugly postwar impressions of America, spread by the calculated propaganda of the communists, have been reinforced by our failure to explain ourselves in down-to-earth terms that ordinary people can grasp.

Most Asians feel, as a consequence, that if we insist on these strange aid projects, we should pay our way, exactly as one buys anything. If we want to make the port of Bangkok accessible to big ships, and to enlarge its airport so that it can handle the biggest planes, well, so long as we are willing to make the project highly profitable all around, all right.

Even so, the Thais hesitate, for the communists have been saying that our only purpose is to make a war base out of Bangkok, which will ultimately cause the destruction of the city and all its inhabitants.

The communists constantly say, too, that without foreign aid programs, America's economy would collapse, and our unemployment would become unmanageable. Asia, they say, is the dumping ground for our surplus, and a means of keeping down the number of our idle, who otherwise would rise up, and put Washington into the Soviet orbit,

alongside Prague and Peiping. This propaganda is characterized by its utter boldness. The more obvious the good seems to us, the dirtier it is smeared.

One of postwar China's most tragic problems was its undernourished children. America, through UNRRA, sent huge quantities of tinned milk. If we hadn't the Chinese kids would have gone without. Yet communist China's best known comic strip artist drew a panel showing surplus American milk stocks being callously dumped into Shanghai, to put the Chinese dairy industry—which, incidentally, didn't exist—out of business, and lead to widespread starvation.

The only answer the Chinese were given as to why we sent the milk was a set of statistics, showing how many gallons were contributed, how it was pasteurized, and how it all came from concented cows. These were good selling arguments, but didn't answer the basic question of the Chinese, "Why did you do it?"

We are above explaining our good motives. The communists don't hestitate to fill the gap. So naturally, if all that the people hear is that our vast aid program is merely to help American industry, they see no reason to feel grateful, and are more inclined to keep out of any Free World activity, in which we ourselves seem so hesitant.

America is never represented as a country that has a soul, and no effort is made to explain the American spirit. I met innumerable Asians in the last few months, in many countries of the Far East and Southeast Asia, and what they were most interested in was what motivated Americans, rather than details about our mechanical achievements and super-colossal gadgets that are out of reach of even their well-to-do.

There shouldn't be any difficulty in our finding out what Asians want to know and need to know about us. The questions they constantly bring up should be our simple guide, if we would only stop analyzing, psychoanalyzing and interpreting what they ask, and answer them in simple terms. Our intellectual approach is made even more confusing by the highflown attitude among our deep thinkers that there is something to be ashamed about in the homely, plain values that our forefathers were raised on, and that it is corny and old-fashioned to talk about such things. We regard ourselves in the supercilious, aloof manner of a New Yorker article, casual and distant, making a mockery out of our ordinary, day-to-day lives.

With the billions of dollars and the tons of literature we have sent abroad over the years we haven't said anything about the basis of our generosity, which came as a surprise to Tokyo in the

earthquake of 1923, as it had to numerous other peoples who got sure help from the United States when calamity struck. We could have drawn a picture of a typical American boy on his way to Sunday school with an extra nickel in his fist for a hospital or school in some faraway land whose name or location he scarcely knew. From that we might have gone on to tell of how as they grow to maturity Americans practice giving, whether to unfortunate neighbors here or abroad, or to cancer funds, community chests, college endowments. More money is given in the United States to charitable causes than passes through the tills of any of our great industries, from steel to moviemaking. Whenever I mentioned this in conversation with an Asian, there was surprise and thrill.

This is the tradition that is the heart of the Marshall Plan, the ECA, MSA and all our other gigantic relief programs. Why not say so?

The boasting that Americans have indulged in, and which has become the butt of innumerable jokes - principally written by other Americans – is stories in the Paul Bunyan vein about the unbelievable size of our tall buildings, our biggest this and biggest that. This has nothing to do with character description. Exactly as the debunking that became so popular after World War I swept away much of the truth along with the false, we have allowed ourselves, in the face of the greatest and most organized slanders ever perpetrated against a people, to be maneuvered into silence regarding the generous and heroic mainsprings of our national conduct.

The questions that Asians perpetually ask, along with "Why do you give, anyway?" are usually such basic matters as, "What is your country's policy?" and "What do you Americans want us to do?" The U.S. sends its troops to die in Korea. "Why?" Asians ask, "To stop aggression" is a generalization, If it's just to save our own neck, would Asians be wrong in believing they owe no gratitude?

What the Asians, and particularly the Chinese, want most to know about us now is what we are aiming at, as a nation, and what we are doing about it, specifically. They are vitally concerned because, if American idealism is a fake, as the communists say, a cloak for economic exploitation and a lure for Orientals to become cannon fodder, they want to know it. If it is honest idealism, they want to know that, too. They have to, because communism or the Free World is a choice now being forced upon them. Whether we are motivated by idealism or by cupidity becomes a very practical matter to them. If the latter, then their natural deduction will be that the Bucharest-Moscow-Peiping Axis is right, and Asians will choose their side accordingly.

The Chinese people, plagued for decades by warfare among themselves and with outside nations, hoped that the police state the communists imposed on them would at least let plain people live. They have now learned the hard way that their sacrifices were in vain, and are completely disillusioned. To fill the gap in morale, they and Asians generally are desperately, pathetically searching for a freedom symbol, and the still vague form in which the Asian



"Yeah, I wrote the letter! But I'm not mad at my folks any more!!"

visualizes it has the outlines of the glamorized, idealistic American.

These people want to believe once more in the symbolic American, who is as friendly as he is naïve, as openhearted as he is reliable, and who can be depended upon to be around when needed most. Above all else in the world today, they need to be told that there is hope, and to be given faith in the future. They need this to survive. Before they can resist, they must survive.

The situation seems so hopeless to them. This attitude of hopelessness is deliberately cultivated by the reds, and exploited by them as one of their most powerful weapons. This is the secret of their most startling successes, such as their capture of Canton without a shot being fired,

The communists are exploiting this line of hopelessness for all it is worth. The psychological war they are fighting against us, in which the Korea sector and the All-Asia front are phases, regards anything as a *weapon that achieves surrender, from leaflets to girls and guns. Anything that destroys hope and faith are of the utmost use as red weapons. The restoration of America as a symbol of ultimate freedom for the peoples of Asia would destroy these weapons. This is what the Hate America drive is out to prevent,

The multitudes who are on our side in China, but are split up into isolated, lonely groups, range from guerrilla bands in hills and valleys to those waiting to show their hand. They have to be told that they are not alone. This is the crucial morale factor.

The odds against them, the cunning and might of the whole communist police state mechanism manipulated from Moscow, are so stupendous that they need this symbol desperately. We could give it to them. If we Americans hadn't possessed these idealistic traits basically, the symbol wouldn't have existed in the past. Perhaps we have to learn, out of the need of others, to restore faith in ourselves.

Disillusionment became widespread among the overseas Chinese when the Peiping government's extortion racket, using relatives in China as hostages, became so extensive as to smash into newspaper headlines all around the world, and become common knowledge. Along with this came the realization that unrestricted terrorism wasn't an isolated tactic, but common practice. Hand grenades cannot be rolled down among innocent children in movie theaters, as in Malaya, and babies cannot be ambushed and slain at play, as in Indo-China, without whole villages knowing about it.

The five-antis, or much-publicized anti-corruption campaign in communist China, was the decisive factor in bring-

ing about the change in attitude among the Chinese people generally. This was an extortion racket, in which the victims were usually poor people, the lower middle class, and "useless" old folk—the number of well-to-do among the squeezed was comparatively small. Their pathetically small life savings represented the difference between starvation and a hand-to-mouth existence. This was the money and property that the communist government, with many a pious expression of political theology, took from the people.

The last interview I had in Hong



"For weeks now he's been looking for some sort of hobby, and today, quite by accident, he stumbled onto one!"

Kong was with a blind and penniless Chinese refugee who had been supported in the homeland by his son's small bicycle-repair shop. The State stepped in, "fined" the youth all the money he had, and confiscated his small and precious stock of wheels and parts, for fancied tax evasions. Squeezed dry, the son had to do as the communist party urged, and "voluntarily" advise his aged, sightless father to try to find a living in British Hong Kong. These were working people, for whose welfare communism is supposed to exist.

Our words must be correlated to events, and the significance to the Asian made plain. The activities of all on their side in Asia, from Formosa's Nationalists to the Third Force elements in overseas Chinese communities, the Burmese, Indonesian and Filipino governments' resistance to communism, and all the information that seeps out of red China of their own resistance, must be made known to them. This can give them faith.

The communists' hate campaign against us began as a vilification of private enterprise, then embraced our government, and now has started to in-

clude the whole American public. This is everybody's business, that of government, private enterprise, movie script writers, editors, and any other individual who for one reason or another have contact with Asians or visit Asia. This is the business of wives as well as husbands, for their words and actions carry enormous weight where the grapevine is a normal channel of communication.

The communists consider themselves literally at war with us, and hope we don't know it. They talk about this war openly in communications with one another, and in their propaganda to the Asian peoples. In such an emergency, every word and action of ours must be geared to the effect it can have on this fundamental fact, of which the more than 100,000 American casualties in Korea, the many, many thousands of French losses in Indo-China, the great number of Britons who have fallen in Malaya, and the vastly more Asians who have been slain, are ample testimony

We must answer, too, the simple questions which have risen during a generation of unhampered propaganda, when every word we uttered debunking ourselves was translated into all Asian languages, and reprinted in more copies than in the original. The slow, corrosive effect of this cannot be overestimated. Almost always, in any discussion about the West, some Asian will mention advertising, as if this were a recognized evil. Yet I have never seen anywhere in Asia a simple analysis of the vital role advertising has filled in America, in raising our standard of living, giving actual news to the housewife, and constituting, indeed, the yeast in our society. This should be easy to prove, if we weren't softened up by our pinkos into being silent about it.

Another point always brought up is America's "monopoly press." Except for the few books on journalism in general, there has been no analysis of the role that the press plays in our society, of the fact that even the biggest chains are comparatively small, and that the check and balance of press, radio, television, documentary film, newsmagazine and numerous other forms of communication extends to every city, town and village, making a control of information a physical impossibility. We don't think of explaining such things; it wouldn't be "progressive.'

"The F.B.l. is your secret police, isn't it?" is another point constantly mentioned. There should be no difficulty in meeting this propaganda challenge, for it is like comparing a cold and cancer, a kiss and a rape, and calling them similar. This sort of comparison is the really big lie tactic used by

the communists and fellow travelers.

These things, to be meaningful, must be explained not once but often, in many forms, and related to Asians' own lives.

American business already has had wide experience domestically in combatting attack and creating understanding by goodwill and institutional advertising, the setting up of foundations and other enterprises. This vision must extend beyond our borders, in a big way.

Private enterprise has the initiative, flexibility, resources and experience to add most convincingly the facts about American idealism to our exports. Our friends abroad would pick up the message, and spread it even farther. This could be the most profitable line ever sent abroad, the difference between not merely profit and loss, but survival and extinction.

Have We A Chance?

(Continued from page 19)

the armies which have us out-gunned as well as outnumbered.

How could Norwood with his 132 battle-weary soldiers even dream of attacking Hill 255 with any hope of success? How could Smith think for an instant that he could stop a tidal wave of communist soldiers with a handful of men? Outnumbered and out-gunned as we have been, how has it been possible for us to fight the communist hordes to a standstill?

The Russians didn't think we could do it – nor did many Americans,

The Korean battleground has proved again the U. S. Army's firm conviction that manpower and guns alone are not enough to win wars.

Because of poor communications, the Russian-satellite divisions in Korea — like the Russian divisions at home — are muscles without nerves. The Russian-satellite divisions in Korea deliver only a fraction of their artillery's potential killing power because of poor communications. Close air support of communist troops has been virtually nil — probably because of poor communications. Human sea tactics in themselves have failed to overpower Americans who can shift their fire at will,

Finland, in 1938, was able to inflict terrible casualties on the Russian army – because the Russian communications system was totally inadequate. In the war against Germany, numerically inferior German forces time and again defeated Russian armies. The same thing has happened in Korea, and since the outbreak of the conflict there the Russians have tried to imitate virtually every major U. S. technique.

North Korean and Chinese artillery units are limited principally to pre



From where I sit by Joe Marsh

Left Ham Sandwich 40¢

Ambled over to Bob's Restaurant Tuesday for lunch and noticed a new sign "Left Ham Sandwich, 40ϕ ... Right Ham Sandwich, 30ϕ ."

"Why the sign, Bob?" I asked. "Don't mean to tell me you believe hogs scratch more with their right leg than with their left—so's the left ham is more tender?"

"No," he says. "I don't take any stock in it. But, some people have ordered those 'left' sandwiches. When I explain to them that there's nothing to that fable, that the sign is just a business-getter, and I've only one price, they enjoy a regular, old fashioned, plain ham sandwich all the more!"

From where I sit, stories like "right" hams being tougher than "left" ones are with us because some people get ideas into their head and hang onto them for dear life. It's like those who think an adult like myself hasn't the right to a glass of beer with my supper. I say let's keep our opinions free from being "sandwiched-in" by misinformation.

Joe Marsh

arranged fire missions—because of a lack of communications, Red forward observers cannot obtain fire on targets of opportunity. Red infantry cannot obtain quick counter-battery fire necessary to neutralize punishing U. S. artillery fire, American break-throughs and surprise attacks must be coped with by red units in the immediate vicinity, and the result is an appalling loss of life among communist combat units.

American artillery, on the other hand, is the most flexible the world ever has seen. When it is necessary, the artillery of an entire Army corps can be brought to bear at a single point and as many as 270 guns – ranging from 105-millimeter howitzers to eight-inch rifles – can drop literally tons of high explosives on the eneuty, striking the target at the same instant. The result is mass slaughter.

Direct communication between ground troops and fighter planes brings close air support to American troops in a matter of minutes, but the apparent lack of it has confined communist aircraft largely to interception of American bombers and fighters.

Communist mortar fire also lacks flexibility, and one U. S. mortar platoon can cover effectively the same ground that would require several red mortar platoons. While it is not necessary for American mortarmen to see the target they are firing on, Russian mortarmen must depend on a primitive aiming device and can cover the ground only to their immediate front.

A basic weakness in organization of Russian-style divisions has shown up again in Korea. Just as in World War II, when Russian divisions rolled to a halt every five days because they were not self-sufficient, so is it happening again in Korea, American divisions, in contrast, can sustain themselves indefinitely in combat, re-supplying themselves. The soviet-style divisions have shown again that they are not a balanced team of arms. They are weak in services and have no internal replacement system, and they are dependent on non-organic support for sustained operations. This big difference is found easily in the comparative size of a U.S. and a Russian or Russian-satellite division. While the Russian-type division has about 11,000 men, the U.S. division has approximately 18,000, A U. S. division has nearly 2,300 trucks, while Russian-type divisions have only about 900.

Not only does the U.S. infantry division get more killing power out of its weapons, but it also has more of them than a Soviet-patterned division, While the U.S. unit has 149 tanks, the conimunist division has only 44. The U.S. division has 210 artillery pieces - including "hip pocket" recoilless rifles while the Russian force has only 165. A U. S. division has 160 mortars, compared to 111 for a red division, A U.S. division is equipped with 552 rocket launchers, but only 36 are found in a similar communist force. A U. S. division has 64 anti-aircraft machine guns. The Russians have only 27.

The reds show a big "superiority," however, in submachine guns, A Russian division—slightly more than half as big as a U. S. division—has 2,997 of these fast-firing weapons. The U. S. unit has only 929.

But any infantryman can explain quickly and satisfactorily that this preponderance of submachine guns does not give the communist forces any degree of superiority in killing power. Sub-machine guns are effective only at very short ranges and are of value in close quarters. They normally are used in human sea tactics which result in a terrific loss of life. The U. S. Army has rejected these tactics and depends instead on maneuverability, accuracy, and concentration of fire to break up enemy attacks—before these short-range weapons can be brought into play—and to crash through enemy defenses with a minimum number of casualties.

Another disadvantage of the Russian submachine gun is its inaccuracy even at close ranges. Because of its design and high rate of fire, it rapidly climbs off target. The U. S. counterpart, the M3A1 submachine gun, has a slower rate of fire but is highly accurate and has virtually no climb at all.

The U. S. Garand rifle – standard issue to front-line infantrymen – has no equal. The Russian rifle, the .30-caliber M1944, is a bolt-action, manually-operated, five-shot weapon whose accuracy leaves much to be desired because of a poor sight.

While U. S. machine guns have undergone steady improvement and are highly accurate, the standard Russian machine gun is basically a 1910 model mounted on a clumsy two-wheel cart. It weighs about 150 pounds, compared with 95 pounds for our machine gun.

Faulty ammunition has caused many problems among red forces in Korea. Jammed guns—rare in the U. S. Army—are common among the North Korean and Chinese communist units and present a serious problem. Each communist rifleman carries a cleaning rod at all times, but its primary purpose is not to clean the weapon—it is to drive stuck cartridge cases out of the breech.

During World War II, a high-ranking German Army officer—captured by General Patton's Third Army—was asked by interrogators what he thought of the Russian Army. His shocking reply was, "One German division is worth ten Russian divisions—but, unfortunately, they usually had twenty."

At first glance, his statement would appear to be a boast. But the facts support it. Germany lost two million, seven hundred and fifty thousand soldiers killed on all fronts—against all the Allies, Russia lost six million dead and nearly four million permanently disabled—and her only enemy on the battlefield was Germany.

The red armies in Korea have fared little better,

General Eisenhower, in his book "Crusade in Europe," related a conversation with Soviet Marshal Zhukov which is typical of communist thinking.

"When we come to a mine field," Zhukov was quoted, "our infantry attacks exactly as if it were not there. The losses we get . . . we consider only equal to those we would have gotten



"There, there, Sergeant, maybe they aren't ours."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

from machine guns and artillery if the Germans had chosen to defend that particular area with strong bodies of troops instead of with mine fields."

Such tactics are unthinkable to an American commander.

"Great victories, they seemed to think, inevitably require huge casualties," General Eisenhower said.

The U. S. Army has proved the opposite is true.

The American people and the U. S. Army place a high value on human life, and this is reflected not only in American tactics but also in its medical serv-

MARCH OF DIMES



JANUARY 2-31

ice. While many communist soldiers die needlessly because of a lack of medical treatment, the U. S. Army Medical Service has reached a new peak of efficiency in Korea. Deaths from battle injuries and wounds total only 2.4 percent of all those who reach medical care. This compares with 4.5 percent in World War II and eight percent in World War II and eight percent in World War I. In addition, returns to duty among the wounded of the Korean conflict total approximately 85 percent. Deaths from disease among U. S. forces in Korea amount to only slightly more than one-tenth of one percent.

The largest single non-combat element of a U. S. division is its medical personnel—approximately 1,000 officers and enlisted men. The Soviet divisions, with a traditional disregard for the lives and comfort of their soldiers, have only about one-fourth that figure. Soviet battalion aid stations have no physicians but are staffed by enlisted men with limited training. There are no aid men in a red army company. Instead each platoon has designated riflemen with limited first aid training. In the heat of combat, they rarely have time to de-

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vote to medical care of wounded fellow

Communist commanders have shown little interest in the morale of their troops, but the U.S. Army learned a long time ago that high morale is essential if a unit is to remain fit for combat, A soldier's knowledge that good medical treatment is almost certain if he is wounded is one of the biggest morale boosters in the U.S. Army. Wherever the U. S. soldier goes, a medical aid man is nearby and fast evacuation to a rear area hospital is guaranteed.

The American Army in the field has a higher living standard than any other field army in history, and the fact that it is high is one of the main reasons that

WALLY



it remains at peak efficiency for long periods of time.

There is no comparison—only contrast-in the living standards of American soldiers and red armies, whether in garrison, in training, or in combat.

Nearly all U. S. front-line soldiers in Korea now are receiving two hot meals a day. The foods are more nutritious, better prepared, more appetizing, and more varied than foods served red troops, whether they are Russian or Russian-satellite, When one U. S. unit in the Far East was fed three Russian-type meals as an experiment, the American soldiers rejected the diet as "terrible.'

When U. S. soldiers are not near their kitchens, they can choose from six different C-Ration menus, all of which are both appetizing and nutritious. The corresponding Soviet ration is the monotonous Knapsack Reserve Ration which consists of dry bread, preserved meat, preserved vegetables, salt, tea, and sugar.

Red armies on the march either live off the land or depend for their meat supply on herds of cattle, sheep and hogs driven along with the army. Livestock is slaughtered, often under unsanitary conditions, as it is used. The U. S. Army provides its soldiers with

fresh or frozen meats butchered under sanitary conditions in the United States.

Another important item - not only to insure high morale but good health and combat efficiency as well - is field shelter. While the U. S. Army provides several types of adequate field shelter, Soviet or Soviet-satellite units depend on whatever is at hand or can be improvised on the spot.

Every U. S. division has more service troops than a Russian-style division, for the simple reason that the U.S. Army and the American public believe a democratic army is entitled to more services than a totalitarian state believes necessary, For example, U. S. soldiers have ready access to showerbaths and laundries and are supplied with such sundries as razors, blades. toothbrushes, toothpaste, towels, cigarettes, and other items that would be considered luxuries in a red army but which are necessities in the U.S. Army.

The average communist soldier rarely thinks about a bath unless he is covered with lice and, even then, his bathtub is likely to be a ditch or water hole.

Mail from home - which a Russian soldier rarely if ever gets - is considered vital for high morale in the U.S. Army, As a result, the Army has developed a postal system whose efficiency compares favorably with that of any town in the United States. In each division, there are two officers and twenty-five enlisted men who operate the main post office. A post office in a city with a population the size of an infantry division's personnel has 40 fulltime employees, not including special delivery messengers and truck drivers. Communist armies have no postal system worthy of the name.

Does all this mean that American soldiers are pampered?

Not in the least. The Army has learned down through the years that our standards of living must be maintained as high as possible even in com-

The American soldier knows that if he is wounded he is almost certain to get the finest of medical care. He knows that although he may be dirty and grimy at the moment, the time when he can get a bath and clean clothing is not far away. Perhaps he didn't get a chance to brush his teeth this morning. but he has a good tooth brush in his pack and it will not be long before he can squeeze half an inch of his favorite toothpaste on it and use it. He never has to worry about where his next meal is coming from, and he knows that mail call with news from home is something he can depend upon - even though at times it is necessary to use tanks to get the mail up front.

A soldier who is worrying about his folks at home, about what will happen to him if he gets hit, about dirty, liceridden clothes, or whether he will have food for supper is likely to have little stomach for fighting. This is one of the biggest differences between the U. S. and red armies.

The U. S. Army believes the effectiveness of its soldiers also is in direct ratio to the educational level of its soldiers and that an informed soldier is a better fighter. As a result, two officers and nine enlisted men are on full-time duty in each division to conduct an information and education program. The Russian equivalent of an 1 & E officer is a political commissar who preaches the party line incessantly.

DO YOU HAVE A FRIEND

who ought to have a subscription to the Legion Magazine? If you send \$1.50 together with his name and address to—

The American Legion Magazine Circulation Department 700 North Pennsylvania Indianapolis 6, Indiana

it will bring him a year's subscription.

Another important morale item is the monthly pay day. Wherever a U. S. soldier finds himself, he is paid on time and allotments to the folks back home arrive on schedule.

Justice is just as important in the Army as in civilian life, and a small staff of officers and enlisted men in each division supervise the administration of the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Justice in a red division is of no importance to red commanders.

Another very important morale builder in the U. S. Army is its special services section, manned by one officer and two enlisted men. They arrange for entertainment and recreation in off-duty hours. Even the Russians have recognized the value of special services and have tried to imitate the U. S. system.

The fundamental differences between communist armies and a democratic army account for the seemingly little services found throughout the U. S. Army and which are conspicuously absent in the red armies, But the value of the "little" things has been shown where it counts — on the battlefield,

In Korea, the communist forces deploy an entire army on the same front where a U. S. division is deployed. In Korea, the equivalent of thirteen U. S. divisions have battled 82 communist divisions to a stalemate and have inflicted ten casualties on the reds for every one they have suffered.

The United States cannot hope to match the communists, man for man, on the battlefield. Experience shows it isn't necessary, for the U. S. Army has overwhelming superiority where it counts—in killing power.

THE END



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(Continued from page 4)

he mentions were officers. He thinks he had it bad. Think of the married men with children that were recalled in the lower enlisted ranks. When I was recalled I was a corporal, with a wife and a child and another on the way. I was bitter too at being recalled. I haven't my old job to go back to. My former employer was recalled so the paper I worked on is closed. I'm trying to do some photography but that is a tough business.

Mearl T. Luvaas Denison, Ia.

Sir: I'm Bitter should bite at the heart strings of those who were bitterly opposed to UMT. I have always supported UMT and will continue to do so.

Mrs. Archie Reynolds

Waldo, Oliv

Sir: I cannot express my full and hearty appreciation of Pm Bitter. It really hit home. My husband is a reserve officer now serving in Korea. Why must the reserves receive such shabby treatment?

Mrs. James M. Lister Kingsport, Teim.

Sir: In reply to the article by Gene Gilmore, who forced him to sign as a reserve officer?

> Gilbert J. Shald Stuart, Nebraska

NO SLUR INTENDED

Sir: There are approximately 40 to 45 veterans under treatment at the USPHS Hospital at Carville, La., for Hansen's disease (leprosy). For years they have been fighting for a better deal. The American Legion and other veterans organizations have given their unstinting help toward that end. However, now you have let that alias of ill repute, "leper," slip through your fingers and into The American Legion Magazine of October 1952, in your use of the phrase "political leper" in the article Reds in Khaki. We know the author used it without malice, but that is no excuse for the editor, is it?

Gertrude C. Hornbostel Haus G. Hornbostel Major, Ce, AUS, Ret. North Bellmore, N. Y.

BLAMES THE NORTH

Sir: I'm sure you portherners don't know that you might be the cause of all the swamps we have down here in Louisiana, by giving us all your water. Waters draining more than two-fifths of the area of the United States flow down into our state. I don't think that we are doing too badly for such a swampy region since Louisiana grows more sugar cane than any other state. It ranks first in the growing of rice and is among the leading cotton growing states.

Kern Gremillion Cottonport, La.

MEMBER AT LARGE?

Sir: I am a member at present of Burton-Cowell Post 265 at Jacksonville, N. C. My membership expires December 1952. I do not know if I shall be assigned near Jacksonville on my return to the States in January so I do not want to renew my membership at that Post. Therefore, I'd like to know if there is a "member-at-large" caregory in the Legion. If so, how do I go about applying for such membership?

T/Sgt. Roger F. Levesque, USMC FPO, San Francisco

▼ Membership in the Legion is in the local Posts; no National Headquarters Post for members-at-large is maintained. It is suggested that men in service keep their memberships in their home town Posts; their current cards will permit club privileges wherever they are stationed. The Editors

GOOD WORK

Sir: Just a note of praise for members of The American Legion of Oklahoma, They are doing a fine job by their fine work in the Legion Home for Children in Ponca City. They have 99 children at this time, The children are adopted by Auxiliary groups who buy their clothes for a year and they furnish spending money for their adopted children who stay within the Home and attend school in Ponca City. School supplies and everything else is furnished through the Home.

Name Withheld Braman, Okla.

TO END THE WAR

Sir: I propose that the Legion hold a contest within its membership for the best solution or solutions to end the war in Korea and that the award be a Citation of Merit. We are all soldiers, many of us trained in tactics, logistics, strategy and all the facts that our buddies today are using in actual combat, and many of us have had to get out of just such situations simulating Korea . . . but only because we were banged hard up against the act of thinking.

Name Withheld Los Angeles

SHOE ON OTHER FOOT

Sir: Ever since the close of the Civil War in 1865 the South (and Texas in particular) has lambasted and ridiculed the Damyankee for everything from interference in its domestic affairs to the practice of shoveling snow in the winter. I have never noticed a Southerner take exception to such views whether spoken, written, or humorously or maliciously presented. I have been accused of being the author of the "Cluttered National Parks" letter in your September Sound Off! It would be useless to confirm or deny this, but I would appreciate your advising your Texas readers that the shoe is now on the other foot.

Clyde J. Bagby, Jr. Eagle Pass, Texas

SAD SACKS ALOFT

Sir: General Johnson in his fine article in the August 1952 issue wonders how we can spend \$60,000,000,000 for the military and still have inferior weapons. A good chunk probably goes to the Air Force so they can waste good fuel to take cooks, mechanics and miscellaneous sad sacks up for joy rides so they collect fly pay,

Gerrit A. Hamblin Primrose, Nebr.

Symbols That Sell

- (Continued from page 25) -

and has a new hair-do every few decades to keep up with the changing fashions in beauty.

One reason why the National Lead Company decided to use a Dutch Boy as their trademark was to climinate the problem of changing styles of dress, By using a character in quaint, traditional dress, they knew they wouldn't have to make style changes. Incidentally, the "Dutch" boy who modeled for this trademark was a Montelair, N. J., Irish lad named Michael Brady.

Then there are the hard working animals like the Camel of cigarette fame. Howard Dietz studied at Columbia University where the teams are "Lions." When he became a motion picture advertising executive, Dietz sentimentally picked a lion as the tradeniark for what is now Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, A succession of live ones have roared the role ever since. A cigar manufacturer encountered a family of white owls one evening and the next day christened a new product White Owl. From a cartoon character in Borden's medical magazine advertising, Elsie the cow became a living trademark with enough affairs to require a separate division of

the company. Rudyard Kipling, the writer, registered the Ganesa, a symbol of the Hindu god of wisdom, as a trademark and it adorned most British and American editions of his works. The Smith Brothers and Lydia E. Pinkham registered their own portraits as trademarks and the likenesses of a lot of royalty and statesmen have a commercial immortality in trademarks for cigars and tobacco, Prince Albert and Chesterfield are notable examples of this.

Trademarks have a long history, Pottery 4,000 years old bearing the emblem of the maker has been dug up near Corinth, Greece, For the protection of the public and as an assurance of the purity of their metals, goldsmiths and silversmiths of the Middle Ages were required to mark their wares, In England, the marks were registered at Goldsmiths' Hall. Some of these "hallmarks" survive today,

In 1618, a court record noted: "A clothier of Gloucestershire sold very good cloth, so that in London if they saw any cloth of his mark they would buy it without searching thereof; and another who made ill cloth put his mark on it without his privity; and an action was brought by him who bought the cloth, for this deceit; and adjudged maintainable."

Among the oldest trademarks now in use, according to a compilation of the Brand Names Foundation, are Royal Worcester, Wedgwood and





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Nagging backache, loss of pep and energy, headaches and dizziness may be due to slowdown of kidney function. Doetors say good kidney function is very important to good health. When some everyday condition, such as stress and strain, causes this important function to slow down, many folks suffer nagging backache-feel miserable. Minor bladder irritations due to cold or wrong diet may cause getting up nights or frequent passages.

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LINCOLN TAILORS

Dept. AM-2 of extra con

Spode, china and porcelain marks which date from 1751, 1759 and 1770 respectively. The world famous boar's head mark of Gordon's gin dates from 1769. Mallory hats go back to 1817; Wilson whisky to 1823; Knox hats to 1838; and International Silver's "1847 Rogers Brothers" to that year,

As long as trade was largely local and makers of articles were known personally to their customers, trademarks were of little importance, Until development of mass production and wide distribution in the 19th century, there was little law on the subject. It was not until 1881 that the U.S. Patent Office began to register trademarks.

One of the first widely sold articles was the sewing machine. While earlier machines had been made, Isaac Singer's was the most practical. When the last patent of the pool under which the first machines had been manufactured expired in 1877, it was the Singer design of that time that scores of imitators began to produce. They also called their machines Singers and imitated the Singer trademarks, The Singer Manufacturing Company filed suits right and left.

Hardest-fought was one against Frank T. June, head of the June Manufacturing Company of Chicago, and George P. Bent, a Chicago and Kansas City sewing machine dealer, Stationery of the June firm described it as "manufacturers of the new and greatly improved Singer Sewing Machine." Metal stands of its machines embodied the word Singer and a monogram, "S.M.Co.," which was explained as standing for Standard Machine Co., an earlier name of the June enterprise, Bent sold the June-made machine as the "Improved Singer," "June Singer," "New York Singer" and "Philadelphia Singer," though he had offices neither in New York nor Philadelphia.

Litigation lasted nineteen years. The defendants contended that the name Singer had reverted to the public with the Singer patents as in the case of the harmonica, the macintosh coat and linoleum, all names of once patent-protected articles that had become generic. Singer attorneys put forth the trademarks, introduced the full line of Singer machines, and argued that the name meant "the source of manufacture" rather than a type. Clement Studebaker, one of many witnesses, testified that he believed only Studebaker could build a Studebaker wagon and that only Singer could build a Singer sewing machine.

In a decision by Justice Edward D. White, the Supreme Court ruled finally against June and Bent. Justice White concluded that Singer had become the generic name of the Singer-type family machine of the seventies but that this did not pass to the public with the patents without conditions, principally that each manufacturer should indicate who made his machine and "unmistakably" inform the public. Justice White termed June's imitation of the Singer marks "an injury to private rights and a deceit upon the public," The deceptive practices of the defendants were "perpetually enjoined."

Since then Singer has kept anything resembling its famous trademarks not only off rival sewing machines but even off cans of sardines. A court ruled that a man named Stetson, a distant relative



"Yon're right, it is chilly back here. Say, Ed, would you mind if Miss Wheeler squeezed up front with you folks?

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINI

of the hatmakers of Philadelphia, could go into the hat business only if his printed matter made it plain that his enterprise had no connection with the John B. Stetson Company. A shoe company and other firms that registered the Red Cross as a trademark before the organization established itself legally are allowed to use the device now only with the tagline "no connection with the American Red Cross."

At the instance of Vick Chemical, a court barred a man named Vick from using his own name in connection with the manufacture and sale of any product similar to Vick's Vapo-Rub, Vogue magazine recently enjoined the Vogue School of Fashion Modeling from using the name, Tiffany & Co., the famous New York jewelry store, obtained an injunction against use of the name by a motion picture firm which included nobody named Tiffany, used a diamond as an emblem, and advertised its productions as "gems" and "pearls."

Except where the public is likely to be deceived as to the origin of the product, American trademark law - revised in 1885, 1905 and 1947 – and those who interpret it usually have allowed the same name and idea to be used as trademarks in non-conflicting fields. The Patent Office has fifty-four classifications of these. There are Eagle pencils and also Eagle brand condensed milk. lvory stands for both soap and salt. Life Savers are candies and also women's suits. The two recently cooperated in some effective color advertising.

Have you a new product for which you want a trademark? You can turn the whole problem over to one of the trademark specialists or services and they will come up with a list of possible names and, if needed, two and threedimensional art work. As there is an element of inspiration in the best trademarks, you would do well, however, also to think about it yourself and to obtain for your legal people the suggestions of your advertising agency, sales department, wife, secretary and even office boy. In any case, they will feel a lot more warmly toward the new baby if they've had a hand in naming it.

A new trademark must not infringe an existing one. No portrait or signature of a living person can be registered as a trademark without his written authorization. In the case of a dead President of the United States, if a widow survives, her consent is required. Other trademark prohibitions include immoral or scandalous matter, representations of the flag or arms of the United States, any other nation or the United Nations, the insignia of any organization, purely descriptive words and names that are "primarily geographical."

The law long took a dim view of

geographical names. Nevertheless, Grand Rapids, for carpet sweepers; Elgin, for watches; and Canada Dry, for soft drinks became valuable trademarks. Present statutes recognize the possibility of Kem as a paint and a brand of playing cards as well as a Siberian river and that Burma can be a shave as well as an Oriental country.

A start toward establishing a trademark can be made simply by putting it into use and registering it with the Commissioner of Patents. Unlike an invention, which can be patented whether it is used or not, a trademark to be registered must be in use. The application must show the first date of this and be accompanied by five specimens or facsimiles of the mark as well as a fee of \$25. If used for five years without objection after registration, a mark becomes "incontestable." But use must be

Here are the products or companies whose trademarks are shown on page 25:

- 1. White Rock Beverages
- 2. Savage Arms
- 3. Armstrong Tires
- 4. Dutch Boy Paint
- 5. Planter's Peanuts
- 6. Gordon's Gin
- 7. Greyhound Bus Lines
- 8. Seagram's 7 Crown Whiskey
- 9. Hart, Schaffner & Marx
- 10. Ethyl Gasoline
- 11. Eastern Air Lines

continued and the registration renewed every 20 years or somebody else may appropriate the mark as "abandoned." Trademarks also may be "abandoned" by allowing their use as generic terms, hence the Coca-Cola letters. Aspirin, milk of magnesia and cellophane are probably the best-known trademarks to meet this fate.

Ideal coined names are short, pleasant, easily pronounced and easily remembered. It is possible to buy mechanical word-finders* in which spinning dials turn up an infinite number of words in the pronounceable arrangements of vowels and consonants in three to six-letter combinations. Experts recommend the study of Lloyd's register of ships for names suggesting speed, gallantry and character. Some trademarks have come from lists of flowers. In many classifications, especially the chemical, medicine and pharmaceutical, so many trademarks have already been registered that the newcomer had better provide himself with some alternate names when invading the field.

If a trademark is likely to be used *Four of these, for example, come with H. Bennett's books, Trade-Marks, Brooklyn, Chemical Publishing Company, 1949.



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in connection with future products, thought should be given to this as well as the immediate requirements. Frigidaire, originally and ideally a trademark for refrigerators, is now a mark for stoves as well. Its Hotpoint rival, originally a mark for stoves and irons, is now also applied to refrigerators. This is incongruous but in either case valuable good will in the appliance field would have been sacrificed if new names had been chosen.

The best trademarks are probably the result of the combined thinking of sales-minded lawyers and legal-minded sales executives. But good trademarks also have been conceived by poets, actors, engineers and even scientists.

When the late Thomas Midgeley, Jr. and others developed tetraethyl lead

for increasing the power of gasoline after 100,000 experiments, he discussed it with his attorney, a noted trademark authority, and asked:

"What do you think of Ethyl as a name for the new substance?"

"Terrible," answered the attorney. "It will sound to everybody like a girl's name."

"Exactly," answered Midgeley. "That's why I like it."

"But, you'll have great difficulty protecting it," objected the attorney.

"Not at all," replied the scientist.
"Any decent man will protect a girl's name." So events proved, and the euphonious trademark helped popularize anti-knock fuel in one of the greatest marketing successes in automobile history.

THE END

Mr. Walker's Wonderful Dog

(Continued from page 21)

Number three is the pelt-hunting gunner who casts his heavy-mouthed, slow-trailing hound into good fox cover and takes his stand near a known or suspected cross-way in an endeavor to bring down Sir Reynard with a load of Number 2's as he slips along, trying to elude his canine pursuer. Such action would be a hanging offense down South but in Northern sections it is a respected sport in which the gunner does the double-barreled job of garnering a valuable pelt for himself and ridding the countryside of a predator at the same time.

And now the "hilltopper," the hardbitten dyed-in-the-wool "houn'-dawg man" who is my kin and kind. He is the backbone of the sport, the fellow who thinks of his hounds first, last and always, Hound cry to him is as hallowed as an angel chorus to the saints above. He loves the chase for all it offers, good fellowship under star-lit skies, the matching of the trailing ability, gameness, endurance, mouth and speed of his own hounds with the sagacity and cunning of a worthy quarry, a trail-seasoned red or gray fox. And under conditions of "No quarter asked, but often given." Bank accounts or family trees rate no rank in this fraternity. The man with the best hound is the "man of distinction" here, Catching or killing the fox is not often desired. Of course, "blooding" young hounds or an occasional kill for the old ones is sometimes needed as an "incentive reward." But the chase is the main thing, with its exhilarating thrill of primitive urge . . . and, above all, the chilling, yet warming, frenzy of the mad music of the wild. Hound cry is his bread, butter and meat. He is Tal Murray, Dr. Martin, Don Kessel and Jim Bell rolled into one, He's the fellow who'll stay out all night, shivering weather or fair, going from hilltop to hilltop, on foot, ahorse or by car, to keep in touch with hound tonguing, whether the race be hot or just a cold trail working.

He'll fret like an old hen until they all come home and go hungry to feed his own and anybody else's hounds that wander to his doorstep. He eschews no weather except a howling wind that makes the hearing of hound music difficult or even impossible.

To him a good fox hunt means complete release from worldly cares and a kingly trip to all seven heavens. He won't dispute your opinion on high finance or the state of the nation, but, brother, when it comes to arguing the respective merits of Walker, July, Trigg, Goodman, Trumbo or just plain pot-licker you've got yourself a debating pardner from who-laid-the-chunk,

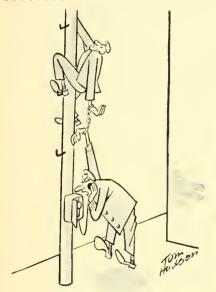
There are a number of American foxhound strains other than those mentioned above. Most likely some were developed from descendants of Robert Brook's first pack in America.

The most popular of these strains is the Walker. An astonishing fact is that this strain owes much of its early development to the breeding blood of a stolen hound of unknown ancestry! This will be news to many fox hunters, even some who breed Walker hounds. But here is how it happened:

Moonlight, streaming through the scrawny branches of the bordering scrub oaks, spangled the darkness of the mountain road. It was in the year 1852. Tom Harriss, livestock dealer, jogged his horse along in high humor, humming as he rode. For he had sold his cattle well in the Southern markets, his moneybelt bulged his waistline . . . and he was headed for his "Old Kentucky Home" through the mountain country of Tennessee.

Rounding a bend, his horse slowed to a walk and stopped. Hound music welled over the mountain top and poured down the "bench," its musical cascade rolling straight toward horse and rider. Harriss dismounted, for like almost every other native of Madison County, Kentucky, he was a foxhunter at heart. Here was music of a quality to check even an impatient rider far from the hearth of home, and he wanted to enjoy it in silence.

"Wind's in my favor. Maybe he'll cross about here," whispered the Kentuckian to himself, as the hound cry



"I'll call you back!"

came closer, Harriss did not have long to wait. With a crashing of the underbrush "he" crossed the narrow road in one mighty leap, white flag flashing in the moonlight, "He" was a big buck deer!

Acting on sudden impulse, Harriss raced to the crossing. Forty yards ahead of the pack, head high, ears astream and tail waving at the sky, raced a black, tan-pointed hound, a deluge of spinetingling sound roaring from his throat. Startled at the sudden appearance of the man, the dog checked his stride . . . and Harriss grabbed him!

The hound struggled in vain, The pack passed, its mighty and melodious tempest diminishing into the covers of the valley below.

Harriss returned to his horse, took from the saddlebags a stout cord which he tied around the hound's neck, then resumed his homeward journey. Little did he dream that trotting at the side of his mount was a Dog of Destiny.

For the little black and tan hound was soon to become known throughout the vales and intervales of Madison and Garrard counties, Kentucky, as Tennessee Lead, a name that appears





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in the "way back yonder" pedigree of almost every Walker foxhound of the present day.

Harriss presented the hound to his staunch friend and neighbor, George Washington Maupin, the most famous foxhunter of his day, whose memory still lives affectionately in the hearts of all devotees of the chase as "Uncle Wash." After a short rest, the newcomer was thrown into a red-hot fox race with the hounds of his new owner and those of John W. Walker, Mr. Maupin's close friend who lived in the adjoining county of Garrard.

Both packs were bred almost identically alike, for these two men saw "eyeto-eye" in many things, particularly those that had to do with foxhound performance. The ancestors of their dogs were brought to Kentucky from Virginia by Daniel Maupin, "Uncle Wash's" father, and Billy Williams, uncle of John W. Walker who had reared the latter from boyhood.

Though the country was strange, the "liberated" black-and-tan proved his mettle and passed the acid test of competition, thereby winning the hearts of those who heard him, "Uncle Wash" dignified him with the name Tennessee Lead and proclaimed him a find. Indeed, his advent into the Maupin kennels was most propitious, for the blood of the Maupin and Walker packs was "growing thin" and sorely needed an outcross.

Tennessee Lead, crossed on the bitches of these packs, provided that badly needed new blood and became one of the fountainheads of what is now known as the Walker foxhound, the most popular strain, or foxhound family, in America today. In fact the meritorious deeds of the Walker foxhound have

not been confined to this country alone. They have been successfully used in practically every country in the world, and on every type of ground game, where the talents of a trail-hound are practical and desired.

Tennessee Lead was a medium-sized black dog, with a small tan spot over each eye, tan on his muzzle and jaws, and tan points on his under-pinnings. He was different from the average Walker hound of today in that he had a rather thin coat and no brush on his tail. He was not prepossessing in appearance, but he carried himself with dignity and what he lacked in striking looks he made up for in that priceless quality, "fox-sense," and in speed, gameness and the other qualifications of a first-class foxhound. He had a clear, short mouth, easily recognizable in the pack and when he did not have the lead, he was fighting for it. His most outstanding quality was his remarkable prepotency, as he generally transmitted most of his good qualities to his progeny. His was the "oomph" needed to start the Maupin or Walker hounds on their upward journey to world acclaim.

"Uncle Wash," quickly recognizing Tennessee Lead's merit as a foxhound of high quality, also sensed his possibilities as a great sire long before the dog had a chance to establish himself in this direction. The enthusiastic hunter sent two of his sons to the section of Tennessee where Harriss said he had caught the dog, in an effort to find out something about him. The young men were commissioned to pay for the dog if the owner could be found and to secure, if possible, others of the same sterling quality. No definite ownership was ever established, and though the Maupin boys returned with two or



perov michane

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

three hounds that looked like Tennessee Lead, thorough tests in the field revealed that they resembled him in

nothing but appearance.

The "accident" of Tennessee Lead, while laying the cornerstone, was not the sole factor in the metamorphosis of the Walker foxhound. For several vears before the trim black-and-tan was tied with the stock-dealer's string, "Uncle Wash" and his friends had realized that an outcross was necessary if the quality of their hounds was to be maintained. About this time they had made arrangements with Billy Fleming, a Philadelphia merchant with whom they had traded, and who frequently went to England, to bring back for them a pair of hounds.

Fleming secured Rifler and Marth, respectively male and female, from the Buccleuch kennels. In due time these dogs arrived in Kentucky and proved their worth, not only as producers when crossed on the native Virginia and Kentucky stock of the Maupins, Walkers and their friends, but also as sterling field performers. Tennessee Lead and the English dogs were just "what the doctor ordered" to balance the blood and establish a strain that bred true to type in hunting instinct, stamina, "fox sense" and all-around high quality. No other outcrosses were made for forty years. Then, Woods Walker, a grandson of John W. Walker, recalls that no less than five separate attempts were made to further improve the strain by introducing desirable blood from the "outside." All were failures.

"Uncle Wash" Maupin and John W. Walker were not alone in their work of originating and establishing the Walker strain. The breeding activities of Neil Gooch, Ans Martin, Colonel Duncan, Colonel Caperton, John Bennett, the Deatherages, the Whites, Hamp Merritt, Sam Boon Lear, William Irvine, the Williams family, the Vanarsdalls, the Gentrys, the Clays and the Goodmans contributed much.

These hounds were first known as the Maupin strain. With the passing of "Uncle Wash," the Walker family, including W. S., E. H., J. W., A. K. and Woods, carried on extensive breeding activities, carefully selecting their broodstock for qualities of performance. The strain became a family enterprise. Careful breeding records were kept along with a record of the characteristics of individual hounds.

No strain of American foxhounds has been so carefully documented as has the Walker. In an entrancing little book entitled Walker Hounds, Their Origin and Development, Woods Walker has recorded an early history of the strain. Field performance has always been kept a matter of paramount importance and for a full century the strain has been noted for its sheer merit and versatility.

Most of the present day Walkers are predominantly white, with markings of black, tan, red, lemon or gray. Occasionally the black-and-tan color of Tennessee Lead appears, but in all hounds any color of a good hound is a good bound color.

Just pick any Walker hound, outstanding in quality. Trace his pedigree "way back yonder." And the chances are you'll find the magic name of Tennessee Lead, the stolen hound that started a strain.

No matter what the family, the foxhound knows no superior on the American hunting scene for versatility, nose, stamina, natural hunting intelligence and gameness. No dog commands more respect or a warmer welcome. And on these crisply cold nights when the stars seem a bit closer and the fire-glow a bit brighter, the ghost-trail-cry of a little black and tan hound sings in the heart of the never-complaining, everenthusiastic "hill-topper." May his clan increase! THE END

My Boy Sato

Sato's interest in affairs of the heart was matched by his generosity. For quite some time, the PX had been out of wool socks and although I knew my few remaining pairs must be worn out, each morning a new, whole pair was waiting beside the boots. Finally-after several months of this near-miracle-I insisted that Sato explain what was going on. He did, "Mr. Laconga (next room) have much pairs socks. You have no pairs. He no need so much socks. So I speak his boy-san, Each day I take one pair socks of Mr. Laconga for you. Each night wash and put back. Everything okay.'

To the Japanese, the "Montgummy-Wah" catalogue is final proof of the greatness of the United States. They study its pages by the hour. Girls copy the dresses and boys learn English by reading aloud the descriptions of bicycles and lumber jackets. For Christmas I handed Sato a catalogue and told him to pick out something he wanted. He bore the catalogue off in triumph and for several days I heard nothing more about it. Finally he let me know, It was a plaid-lined sheepskin coat for, I believe, \$22.50. When Chicago informed us this was "not available" Sato picked out a gabardine suit. As he took a child's size, the price was less than the coat. Noting this, he had added to the list several pairs of socks and other items that miraculously totaled exactly \$22.50!

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Sato was not only my guide, he was my mentor and my conscience as well. There was a heavy training schedule in effect at the time and all officers were called upon for a great deal of extra duty. One night I arrived home after a prolonged field problem and came in tired and ready for bed, when the phone rang, It was the Post Adjutant and I had been put on Duty Officer for

Something snapped, I decided that I felt ill and was unable to go on duty. Sato followed me up to the room, "You no go Post tonight?" he asked. "No." I snarled. "I'm not going to the Post. Fm sick. Let them get somebody else for a change,"

Sato hesitated in the doorway, "Sah," he said softly, "you no look sick." I whirled around but was stopped by something in his hopeful, bewildered little face. A little later I was lying across the bed pondering on the world's injustice when he appeared again, the same perplexity on his face . . . "Sah you maybe feel better now?" Something in his voice snapped me out of my childish mood, "Yes," I said, "I guess I feel better. Where's my cap?" He smiled a wide, happy grin and from behind him he produced my cap and the keys to the jeep, "Jeep outside," he replied. And somehow the night was shorter because of the knowledge that I hadn't failed Sato.

One day Sato made a request. One of the boys who worked in the hotel had been stricken with tuberculosis and had to be sent to the hospital. Would I please see what could be done so he would not have to go to the "old men's room." I didn't understand what the "old men's room" was and as the Occupation Forces didn't meddle in Japanese affairs on an individual basis, the whole thing slipped my mind. About that time Sato was due to have a birthday and I asked him what he would like . . . intending to give him another Montgomery-Ward catalogue to con-

To my surprise he was rather vague about the whole matter. Finally one day he said he would like a jeep ride to Yamato city. At that time I owned a blue and silver jeep and keeping it shining was one of Sato's jobs, Although I knew he liked to ride in it I was somewhat surprised that he would settle for a birthday present of a ride. The next Sunday, however, we drove to the city. Once there he announced that he would like to visit a friend of his in a hospital; would I like to go with him?

Somehow he couldn't seem to locate his friend at all and we wandered through the rambling structure, full of clattering humanity and gusts of icy wind. A Japanese hospital is a rather

informal affair anyway, as patients are often cared for by their families, who come in every day and cook meals for them on habachis, Finally we ended up in the tubercular ward, a huge shed with a wooden floor and sides open to the winter, filled with beds crowded together, all reeking of disinfectant. In the room were patients of all ages, the hopeful and the hopeless, men who had been there for years and youngsters lying wide-eyed and silent, Here was an example of the unconscious cruelty of the East, a reminder of how narrow the margin is between hope and despair for these people with their ready smiles and impassive bearing. Then Sato said quietly, "This is old men's room where Takeda come tomorra.'

As aide I could dispatch the commanding general's sedan from the motor pool myself. I had prided myself that not even once had the vehicle been used for anything but official business. On the following day the only unofficial trip I ever authorized was made. It carried Takeda, Sato and myself from the hotel to the hospital, A commotion ensued at the sight of the long shiny sedan with the Occupation Force insignia drawing up before the front door. The chief doctor and staff appeared. Nothing whatever was asked of the hospital . . . nothing was necessary. Takeda, no longer just another Japanese, entered under the aegis of those two magic letters, "U.S." He was taken to a "private" room, Actually it was simply the boarded-off section of a dead-end hallway but here his family could come and cook his rice for him. I had also brought along my powerful Hallicrafter so that he could hear his beloved Beenga Crosbee and Lunderstand that the hotel staff used to gather around it to hear programs from all over the world.

As we drove back to the Post, I glanced at the happy little figure beside me who had thus celebrated his birthday and I was sure that Sato's God, whoever he is, must have put a golden mark beside his father's name,

From time to time I had conversations with the managing staff of the hotel (all of whom spoke excellent English) on their favorite subject . . . democracy. For many hours we discussed its aspects . . . how everyone in America had a chance to achieve whatever his talents permitted, of the many opportunities open to men and women to make life better for themselves and their children, of the dignity of the individual and how it is safeguarded.

Sato's command of English was too limited to enable him to participate, but his quick eyes would follow us as he would sit in a corner polishing boots or pressing clothes. One night, after what I considered had been a rather

brilliant dissertation, Sato was cleaning up after the rest had gone, Finally he spoke up. "Sah," he said quietly, "democracy very wonnerful thing, Japan no have much democracy, I think.' Somewhat surprised, I assured him that his country was being given an opportunity to see what it was like. Then he said, "Every time hotel get new man, Mr. Matsudo bring friend from Yamato. Bar-boys and waitresses stay same job. Maybe in America boys and girls get chance.

I was dumbfounded at the implications in his remarks. I had been content to let the handful of educated Japanese run the hotel, hire and fire employees, assign jobs, never checking up as long as the hotel ran smoothly . . . and here was Sato speaking up for all the patient, hardworking employees waiting to see what democracy was really like. And there was something else, too, something I had been wondering about . . . that tough, smooth façade which the Japanese erect about their daily lives which is so impossible for a Westerner ever to crack. I seemed to sense that Sato, in his instinctive way, was trying to give me a glimpse behind it.

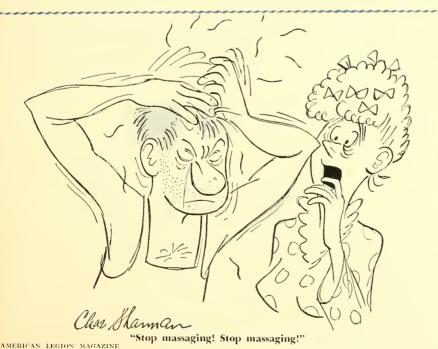
Sato, like Pilate, did not stay for an answer that night. The next day I consulted the Labor Office and after several conferences, I announced a new plan in the hotel. From that time on, hiring of new employees would be restricted to menial jobs. Vacancies in all positions would be filled from below. I had worked out a sort of "career plan" for each department whereby a man starting as a laborer, and attending language sessions at night, could theoretically work himself up to Mr. Matsudo's job,

The idea caught on like a powder flash. Boys and girls started to study English with an oriental tenacity of purpose which startled me. Suggestions were advanced for improvements. Waste was cut down. Service became even better than before.

I was elated with the idea until one day Sato brought up another problem. It seemed that under the new system the individual employees wanted to talk to me from time to time, but they were embarrassed because the only channel led thru Mr. Matsudo, who interpreted for them. Again I sensed in Sato's words the unspoken attempt to strike a blow at the deeply entrenched hierarchy which evidently still managed to run things. The problem could not be solved without bringing someone else in from the outside as Sato's English was not good enough and besides, he himself was a part of the hotel.

Finally, as a start, I suggested a party. I knew the Japanese love parties and are at their best in a convivial atmosphere. I felt I knew enough Japanese and they enough English so that with their diffidence washed away in a bit of saki, we could manage to talk, Sato received the idea with great enthusiasm. I gave him a list of names (excluding the managing staff) for a get-together the following Saturday night. During the week, however, I noted a diminution of his eagerness for a party. Finally, on Saturday morning, I checked on the arrangements. Yes, the inn had been selected. The dinner would be ready but there was a problem, Mr. Matsudo's wife was ill and he could not come, so there would be no party, too bad.

"What the hell are you talking about?" was my reply, "You know Mr.



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Matsudo wasn't invited at all. I don't understand what has happened. But the party will be held and with the people I invited." Sato left without further argument.

That night I couldn't find Sato anywhere. However, at the appointed time I went to the inn, located in the heart of the village. There the large room had been beautifully prepared, the purple cushions spread on the tatamis, the long, lacquered table was in place set with bowls and chopsticks, glasses and blue and white saki cups. Flowers filled the tokonomo. The shojiis had been drawn back and the cherry trees, heavy with blossoms, shimmered in the moonlight.

But there were no guests.

The mamma-san was a quivering mass of anxiety, bowing and shuffling about in great agitation, I assured her that there would be a party and then sat alone in the beautiful room sipping the jasmine tea she had brought me. I had a vague feeling of having been through this before. Then I remembered what it was. It was the parable in the Bible about the man who prepared a feast for guests who did not come, I was just about to call in the mamma-san and tell her – figuratively, of course – to go out in the highways and byways and get some guests when the shoji slid back and Sato, his face flushed and beaming, entered, followed by the invited guests, each slipping off his or her shoes and crouching for an instant in the traditional Japanese greeting.

When the table was filled with the smiling guests, I suggested that the screens be drawn, but Sato whispered . . . "Sah, please, you leave open so people can see democratic party." So the screens remained open while the rice and fish, tempura and tea, came and went. Then came the saki and the party waxed loud and happy. After the first toast, drunk to their beloved General MacArsir, they began to talk; about their ideas, their hopes, their suggestions—in a flood of English-Japanese which needed no interpreter.

Finally, Sato leaned over and said, "Sah, Mr. Matsudo's wife now O.K. No more sick. He can come to party now?" Even as I nodded, the shoji slid back and the manager and his wife, followed by the rest of the staff, entered.

As I sat back and watched the laughing, happy group, I pondered on how Sato ever managed to swing such an enterprise. For several weeks afterward, from words spoken here and there, I managed to piece together the events of the night but when I asked him he merely said, "Very much work, Verry nice you ask Mr. Matsudo afterward, so democracy no make one Japanese mad with other Japanese."

When the time approached for my

return to the States, I began to realize how big a void would be left in my life without Sato's nightly "Good night, sah, see you tomorra." I had no idea of the impression Sato must have picked up of America after two-and-a-half years of occupation forces and moving pictures, but I asked him if he would like to come to America. His eyes lighted up for a moment and then he said, "I like America verry much, I think, But verry far away from Japan and mamma-san and pappa-san. Maybe every night I cry."

I told him I would come back and he believed me, even on the docks at Yokohama when the ship slowly left the pier and the band played "Sentimental Journey" and that most moving of all songs... "Auld Lang Syne." He stood, very small and very alone, amid the hundreds of Japanese who had come for a last tearful goodbye to the Americans whom they had come to love.

But the gods were incredibly generous and I did come back. This time, however, to Korea, and on my first leave I located the place where Sato was working. He was a barboy at the plush GHQ Club and one morning I stood in the ornate hall as the small, white-coated figure hurried down the passage, a wide smile on his broadplaned little face ... "Sah ... you come back! You say before you will come back and now you come." I took his small hands in mine and then I knew that our friendship had survived and would survive the barriers of language and space and time.

He wanted to know where I was staying and I told him, "That's not so good place," he said. "All time have livah!"

We had a day together in Tokyo. He had intended that the day be on him but I couldn't let him do that, as a day in wartime Tokyo can take many months of a barboy's salary. It was a day of reminiscence, of laughter at remembered scenes and times, and for me a shining respite from the dull gray of Korea, Finally we went to dinner at Momoyama's . . . the showplace of Tokyo with its thick red carpet, the rose-tinted panels, the brass-edged black lacquer furniture and superb French cuisine.

Two Japanese girls, kneeling on silk cushions, plucked the strings of the kondo and above the clink of crystal and silver, the plangent notes of "China Night" and "Red Lights in the Harbor" wove their old familiar spell. Sato, the proud little grandson of a samurai, sat across from me in his new blue suit, his hair shiny with pomade (odorless!) neatly handling the silver and napery as though he had never eaten a meal of rice and seaweed on a rice-paddy dike.

Finally, when the meal was over, he

FREE!

asked me to take him back to Korea with me. I described in great detail the cold, the monotony, the danger, but to no avail. "I want come Korea with you, sah," he said quietly. He was willing to give up his job in the splendid GHQ Club without a qualm to live in the dark bitter winter of Korea, to get up before dawn to light fires, fill oil cans, wash clothes in the freezing rivers, with disease and danger as his daily companions. He had complete confidence in my ability to simply take him aboard the plane with me, if I really wanted

to, so that once again he could share my life.

But because I have learned not to trust the gods of chance too far, I said goodbye a second time, standing in the warm brightness of Momoyama's while the shivering strings played a sad song.

The Koreans believe that when a man goes to war he should leave his soul behind him with a friend until he returns, lest he lose it in the fray.

I hope that mine, such as it is, will always be in hands as capable as those of my boy, Sato.

They've Moved in on TV (Continued from page 27)

"turn Actors Equity Association (union of stage actors) to the revolutionary cause." They denied it. Bob Reed (Robert Caille), husband of Adelaide Bean, was the party organizer of TV actors from 1948 until his death on May 11, 1950, Out of 4,000 TvA members in the New York area, the CP had a bloc of about 400 CP members and collaborators. This bloc was often able to control important membership meetings, and hence committees.

In September 1952, TvA merged with the American Federation of Radio Artists (AFRA) to become the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists (AFTRA), AFRA, after sharp struggles, was securely anti-communist. Present indications point to control of AFTRA by the majority of anti-communists, who are thoroughly alert to the schemes of the small but militant communist "fraction."

In 1948, William M. Sweets, notable supporter of CP fronts and causes, was elected President of the Radio and Television Directors Guild. He resigned his RTDG presidency on September 28, 1948, refusing to sign a noncommunist affidavit. Anti-communists predominate in RTDG today, opposed by a group including Peter Lawrence, a notable figure in the communist cultural front,

The National Television Committee represents TV writers, pending final determination of union jurisdiction. NTC representatives from the Radio Writers Guild as this is written include Jack Bentkover, Howard Rodman, Stanley H. Silverman, Reuben Ship and Milton Merlin, Merlin, 1951-1952 National President of RWG, once signed a CP election petition and has had a potent front record. His predecessor in 1950-1951 was Ira Marion, who was elected RWG President on a platform which speciously refused to include opposition to communism or support of American resistance to red aggression in Korea. Ship has been named in sworn testimony as a communist. Known communists and collaborators with them (including Peter Lyon, Millard Lampell and Sam Moore) control RWG, as this is written. A vigorous anti-communist group, however, is increasing in influence.

CP colonization in radio and TV is based on CP National Chairman William Z. Foster's April, 1946 directive, which emphasized "two general avenues" of communist cultural work: (1) Cultural activities "outside direct capi-

WALLY



(From December, 1935 A.L.M.)

talist control" and (2) Cultural activities "within the scope of the great commercialized organizations of the bourgeoisie." Foster called for the utilization not only of party members but also - in certain areas - of "liberals." Foster's 1946 directive has been implemented by CP Cultural Chairman V. J. Jerome in published speeches of June, 1947 and December, 1950, in which Jerome indicated how "progressives" could and must exert a "progressive influence" on the content of their work. (Confused "liberals" who urge equal employment opportunities in TV for communists and their supporters would have their eyes opened if they but read these directives.) On April 24, 1952, Jerome called upon "progressives" to close ranks and "dedicate themselves to perpetual combat."

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aganda victories, the party emphasizes the penetration of radio-TV by CP members and collaborators, with the primary objective of being in a position to seize and control communication facilities on "S-Day" (day-actual date flexible - of the "final, bloody class struggle"). "The power of the broadcast word is incalculable. Radio has swayed elections, engendered panics, and conditioned the temper of the people in more than one national crisis" (directive of May 1946), Realizing TV's enormous impact, the party has shifted many of its best members and prospective allies there.

The party, whose patronage apparatus is able to place and promote hundreds of CP members and sympathizers, also looks longingly on TV as a new and important source of financial support (dues and contributions), particularly as Hollywood sources are drying up. When the present "heat" is off, the party also plans to use TV names as window-dressing on fronts and committees. There is some evidence indicating that the party also tries to "tap" police, parole board, military and government files, through agents on a few radio and TV shows drawing material from such sources.

Not without sound reasons, there has been a growing popular opposition to the communist endeavors to exploit TV. This opposition has manifested itself in research, exposure, protest and as a last resort — withdrawal of support from those sponsors who persist in employing CP members and collaborators. Anti-communist battlers have taken as their cue I. Edgar Hoover's admonition of March 26, 1947: "Victory will be assured once communists are identified and exposed, because the

public will take the first step of quarantining them so they can do no harm."

The anti-communist forces have no quarrel with sincere liberals who may unwittingly have supported a communist front or two, They know that these fronts were set up specifically to deceive. But they also have in mind FBI Director Hoover's further warning: "What is important is the claim of the communists themselves that for every Party member there are 10 others ready, willing, and able to do the Party's work, Herein lies the greatest menace of communism. For these are the people who infiltrate and corrupt various spheres of American life.

In the battle for TV, a leading part has been played by The American Legion, particularly Syracuse (N.Y.) Post 41; the Department of West Virginia and Fairmont Post 17; the Department of Illinois, Edward Clamage, and Peoria Post 2; the Department of Michigan; Omaha Post 1; Eric County (Pa.); and other units too numerous to mention. Also in the front lines have been The American Legion Auxiliary and its National Radio Committee, the Catholic War Veterans, the American Jewish League Against Communism and Rabbi Benjamin Schultz's Joint Committee Against Communism in New York, and the Veterans Action Committee of Syracuse (N.Y.) Super Markets,

The last-named organization deserves special mention. Cooperating closely with Syracuse Post 41 of the Legion, the Committee is composed of ex-GIs working in super markets in the Syracuse area. They have taken as their theme that while their buddies are giving their lives to fight communism in Korea, they - now on the home front - will do everything in their power to



"You had a fur coat till they entered the backstretch."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

fight communism here, and to prevent financial support going inadvertently from their industry to communists and their helpers.

That the Veterans Action Committee has been extremely effective is evident from the hissing and spitting it has drawn from the communist or cryptocommunist press. At an October 10, 1952 New York rally of the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions (top CP cultural front), actor John Randolph violently attacked the VAC and Larry Johnson, one of its sponsors, who has given unsparingly of his energy and income to the fight to save TV (and the super market industry, which indirectly figures in the sponsorship of many TV shows) from being exploited by the communists.

The Legion's National Americanism Commission, Karl Baarslag, and The Firing Line (formerly the Summary) have helped to inform the anti-communist campaign. Valuable journalistic assistance has come from columnistcommentators George E, Sokolsky and Victor Riesel, from reporters Frederick Woltman and Nelson Frank (Scripps-Howard) and Howard Rushmore (Hearst), from the Sign magazine, and from the weekly anti-communist newsletter Counterattack,

Of past importance in the fight was Red Channels, a little book which summarized CP aims and objectives in radio-TV and then showed how a number of show business personalities had lent their support, knowingly or unknowingly, to CP fronts and causes. Red Channels was written by this author and edited and published by Counterattack, with which I have no other connection.

Though Red Channels was no more than a primer on the subject, containing not a tenth of the material in my files, it drew sharp fire from CP members and fronters and their de facto supporters. At the 15th national convention of the CP, held in New York in December 1950, Cultural Commissar V. J. Jerome ordered the organization of a storm of protest against Red Channels.

The CP's defensive apparatus depends on four powerful columns of support: (1) The party organization itself, its press, its fronts, and "cryptocommunists" (secret CP members); (2) communist and pro-communist blocs in certain trade unions; (3) "liberals" who will collaborate with the CP on certain issues; (4) Minoritygroup organizations who are sold the "line" that anti-communists are anti-Semitic, anti-Negro, etc.

Non-communists and even alleged anti-communists who know little or nothing about Marxist-Leninist operating techniques can easily be panicked

by phony "civil liberties" bugaboos. Such unfortunates swallow whole the CP line that "in attempting to curb and control subversives we may very easily fall into the fascist traps of thought control, police state, and evils far greater than communism, leading to the destruction of our Bill of Rights, our Constitution, and all basic American

Aside from the CP press, the sharpest attacks on the anti-communist forces have come from such sources as the Nation magazine, the now defunct New York Compass, and the American Civil Liberties Union, The Nation went so far as to devote part of a special issue



For me? Well, well, well. Uh - which end do I speak into?"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

of June 28, 1952 to violent attacks on those who were flushing communists and fronters out of TV. This issue, parenthetically, was hawked vigorously at the October 10, 1952 New York NCASP rally previously mentioned. The Legion is accustomed to attacks in the Nation.

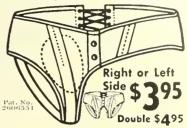
The Judges and the Judged, sponsored by the American Civil Liberties Union as an alleged impartial report on Red Channels, the Legion, Rabbi Schultz, etc., turned out to be one of the worst boners in the ACLU's history. Thoroughly discredited by leading liberals, it has been repudiated by a vigorous anti-communist group within the ACLU itself.

Despite past substantial victories, Legionnaires and others combatting infiltration in TV realize the fight will continue to be a sharp one, for the international communist conspiracy cannot be expected to give up its efforts to exploit the most influential medium of mass communications in human history.

THE END

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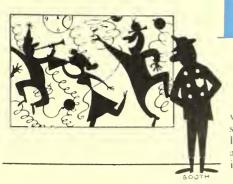
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RIGHT TO THE POINT

From bitter experience

NOT PRECISELY

ence course in pharmacy and as he was

waiting for the results of his state board

examination, he caught a bad cold. Decid-

ing to cure himself, he figured out a con-

coction, went to a nearby drugstore, and

handed the owner his first attempt at a

The drug store owner looked at it doubt-

"Well," he said at last, "is it a very big

MEMO ON MEDICINE

Doctors prescribe it, druggists make it-

KINDRED SPIRITS

in throes of a business slump were hang-

ing onto the straps of a crowded bus one

evening. They remained quiet for many

minutes as the vehicle rolled along, gazing

The two clothing merchants who were

All we have to do is take it!

prescription.

dog?

A man had just finished a correspond-

A thumb tack's easier To find in the dark

I am moved to remark

- STEPHEN SCHLITZER

- DAN BENNETI

S. Ovear Barker

with worried and beaten expressions into space. Finally, one of them gave vent to a long, drawn out sigh. The other looked around with a sneer and said: "You're telling me? - Milit Hammer

LOVES 'EM AND LEAVES 'EM

A wolf is a man who treats all women

- HENRY A. COURTNEY

The Optimist said to the Pessimist, "Bo,

- BERTON BRALEY

IT'S NEITHER HERE NOR THERE

Some Congressmen seem to be wondering where the money to run the government is coming from. The rest of us would like to know where it is going.

- DAVID O. FLYNN

GROUNDWORK

A chap decided to buy a suit at one of those "walk up a flight and save a dollar" establishments. One of the partners took over and tried a large assortment of suits on the customer, turning him this way and that before the mirror, so he could view himself from every angle. He couldn't seem

as sequels!

THIS WAY OUT

Since you find existence is reeking with

A thing you get trouble and shame from And think it's all futile and brutal with strife -

My answer is, Kid, if you don't like this

Why don't you go back where you came

"Certainly your father gave me an engagement ring. Some day we'll take a run down to the pawn shop and I'll show it to you.

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE 64 • The American Legion Magazine • January, 1953 to make a sale, and the other partner took

The second salesman showed the chap just one suit and made a sale. When the customer had departed, the successful partner turned triumphantly to the other and chartled.

"You see how easy it is? You try thirty times and I make a sale the very first try!

"I know," said the other, "but who made him dizzy?"

— T. I. Melsenyor.

BEEF INDEED

The juicy steaks that graced your board, So long ago, are gone.

Today the cuts you can offord You dent your dentures on.

- ETHEL JACOBSON

IT COVERS EVERYTHING

The hat that captures a woman's interest is the same one that captures her husband's principal. - MARTIN STALLAND

GIVE HIM TIME

"How old are you, sonny?" demanded the inquisitive old man of the youngster on the beach.

"Six, sir," came the brisk reply.
"Six!" echoed the old man. "And yet you are not so tall as my umbrella.

The boy drew himself up to his full height. "How old is your umbrella?" he - Morris Past asked.

A LITTLE SHORT

His sense of humor is intense (Or that's the rumor) The only thing he lacks is sense and Immor.

- DEVON G. HOUGH

THAT'S HOW IT IS

A lady was somewhat put out to find herself at a function sitting at the left of her host instead of the right, the spot to which she thought she was entitled. It was beneath her, of course, to bring the matter up directly but she did turn to the host and remark, "I suppose it isn't always easy for you to put people in their proper places.

"Oh, no trouble really," smiled the host. "I find those who matter don't mind, those who mind don't matter.'

Harold Helfer

LONG MAY THEY LAST

Women have their permanent wave; all we men ask for is permanent hoir.

- RICHARD ARMOUR

PERFECTLY OBVIOUS

The instructor at the medical college exhibited a diagram.

"The subject here limps," he explained, "because one leg is shorter than the other.'

He then turned to one of the students. "Now, Mr. Sparks," he said, "what would you do in such a case?"

Young Sparks pondered earnestly for a

"Well," he announced finally, "I think that under the circumstances, I would limp - F. G. KERNAN too.



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